

DR. COOK DID NOT REACH THE TOP OF MT. M'KINLEY, SWEARS HIS GUIDE

ERNEST F. NICHOLS
TAKES DARTMOUTH
PRESIDENCY TODAY

Relic of the First President
Publicly Given Into His
Keeping by William J.
Tucker, His Predecessor.

DEGREES ARE GIVEN

HANOVER, N. H.—Ernest Fox Nichols, D. Sc., LL. D., was formally installed as president of Dartmouth College and ninth "successor of Eleazar Wheelock" at impressive exercises in Webster hall today.

The exercises for the first time included the public transmission of the punch bowl from outgoing to incoming president, an indication of the personal relation between presidents which previously had been performed in private. President Nichols dealt with the future of the college in his inaugural and in the course of the exercises conferred 17 honorary degrees.

President Given Charter
and Formally Inducted

Frank Sherwin Streeter, in behalf of the trustees, presented the charter and referred to the resignation of President Tucker and the selection of Dr. Nichols as the new head. He said:

"Ernest Fox Nichols: You assume the presidency of this historic college at a time when the responsibilities of that position are sharply emphasized. Serious problems today confront the administrators of all American colleges. Questions of educational policy and administration, once regarded as settled, are now reopened and earnestly debated by men of the highest authority in the educational world.

"The administrators of Dartmouth must deal with these problems and, under your direction, we believe that they will be rightly solved.

"In the evolution of recent years the thousands of loyal sons of the college have been brought into direct relations with its administration. Five of the trustees are designated by them. The expansion of the college in the past 15 years has been greatly furthered by the zeal and affectionate devotion of her alumni. They will not fail you.

"More than a decade ago you allied yourself to Dartmouth and became her son by adoption. You are coming back to your old home, and the entire family unite in hearty welcome to you as the head of the household.

"That you bring the experience of the teacher, the severe training of the investigator, the enthusiasm of the scholar, united in rare degree with the broadest human sympathy inspires belief in your eminent fitness for the administrative work of the college. That you come to the presidency a young man gives promise of long activity and accomplishment.

"To you this high office is entrusted with confidence that under your leadership the educational and administrative policies of the college will keep pace with the most modern and progressive educational ideals.

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by the trustees of Dartmouth College, I now deliver to your keeping this ancient charter. I induct you, Ernest Fox Nichols, into the presidency of the college and with it I give to you all the privileges, immunities and honors pertaining to this position."

President Nichols replied: "Sir, by your declaration and by the presentation of this charter, I realize to the full that a very sacred and time honored trust has passed into my hands. I pray God may grant me strength, wisdom and courage to discharge the grave duties of my office honorably and well."

Faculty Welcome to New
President Is Cordial One

Prof. C. D. Adams, welcoming President Nichols in behalf of the faculty, said:

"We, the faculty of Dartmouth College, welcome you as our head. We pledge to you our loyal support, our trust and our affection.

"We see laid upon you today a strong man's task; from this day you stand forth as the man called to lead this college through a new stage of her career. We, your faculty, assure you that whatever of wisdom and strength within us lies is from this day forth at your command.

"And now we, your faculty, call upon you to lead us courageously in the solution of great problems. No administration of the college ever began with such wealth of resources; you find a splendid student body, representative of the nation, material equipment, a devoted body of alumni. All these resources it is yours now to use."

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New Head of Dartmouth
College Accepts Place at
Impressive Ceremony



ERNEST FOX NICHOLS, D. Sc., LL. D., President of Dartmouth College, whose inauguration ceremonies today follow Hanover traditions.

MALDEN CARS USE
GRADE CUT TODAY

Electricity Are Run Beneath
the New Boston & Maine
Pleasant Street Bridge for
First Time.

Today for the first time the electric cars are passing under the new Boston & Maine railroad bridge at the Pleasant street crossing in Malden, and the trestle which has been used since the lowering of the street below grade was begun is being torn down.

The tracks for the electric cars were laid on the new street level during the week and passengers this morning were surprised to find that they were to go under the steam tracks instead of crossing them at grade by means of the 20-foot trestle which has been in use during the entire summer.

The Boston & Maine has its new bridge framework ready to be placed on the stone and concrete abutments and this will be done Sunday if everything works out as planned.

JAPANESE VISITORS
TOUR NEW YORK

NEW YORK—The honorary commercial commission of Japan to the United States, that has reached this city from the Pacific coast in its tour of the country, today are being taken on a voyage about the North and East rivers by the Merchants Association.

In addition to a visit to the financial district Wednesday, a formal call at the city hall, where Mayor McClellan delivered a brief address of welcome, an automobile trip about the city and luncheon with members of the Silk Association, the visiting delegates Wednesday night were guests at a dinner in the Hotel Astor tendered in their honor by representative men of New York city who are interested in the philanthropic, educational and religious work of the municipality.

MR. TAFT TOASTS
PORTOLA EVENT

SAN FRANCISCO—President Taft's toast to the Portola festival, to which rulers and diplomats the world over will respond at noon on Oct. 19, when the festival will be opened, was made public today. It reads as follows:

"Since Portola looked through the Golden Gate on the descending sun, San Francisco has twice become the imperial city of the Pacific. May her future growth be as remarkable as her past and may her civic righteousness and the individual happiness of her citizens keep pace with it."

NEW AUTOMOBILE
FOR MILTON CHIEF

The Milton fire department is to have a new automobile for the use of the chief. Last year \$2500 was appropriated for additional fire apparatus, and the appropriation was renewed this spring, but only \$1000 was needed for the new combination which was recently put into commission, leaving a balance of \$1500, which will be used for a fire auto.

RADCLIFFE ADDRESS TODAY.
Prof. Joseph Bedier, of the College of France, is to address the Radcliffe students this afternoon at the Agassiz House.

Clubhouse Headquarters of Dartmouth Alumni Today



DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CLUB, HANOVER, N. H.
This building is a general meeting place for Dartmouth men and on public occasions such as the inauguration exercises today the edifice is used by alumni and others.

TESTIMONY HEARD
ON THE CARD INDEX
IN THE STEEL TRIAL

Work Was Indicated on
tion Relative to Structural
Work Was Indicted on
Exhibits.

BARS ACCOUNT BOOK

Testimony bearing directly on the card index already placed in evidence was secured from witness Charles N. Fitts by District Attorney Hill at the trial of the "Boston agreement" cases in the superior criminal court today.

Certain cards were presented by Mr. Hill which the witness admitted bore information relative to steel structural work on which the defendants intended to bid, and that the cards indicated and bore the declaration of the intention of some of the defendants to bid on certain pieces of work.

The cards were offered as evidence, and were marked "Exhibits 1000, 1001 and 1002."

District Attorney Hill got from the witness testimony to the effect that the numbers on the cards in the index referred to certain concerns, conveying the information just what firms the numbers referred to.

According to the witness a list once existed giving the names of the firms having cards in the index and their corresponding numbers, which list the witness declared was destroyed in 1906.

Mr. Hill then took up the matter of some of the individual expressions printed on the cards.

The first direct reference to a "Boston agreement" in connection with the trial of the steel cases was brought out today by District Attorney Hill, when he offered a new line of examination of Witness Charles A. Fitts, secretary of the New England Structural Company, which he adopted after the ruling out as evidence the "red account book" from which small pieces of evidence were put before the jury Wednesday.

In his examination today Mr. Hill attempted to produce before the jury evidence from the witness as to the means and purposes of the New England Iron League.

Mr. Hill recalled the matter of the witness' testimony before the grand jury last spring. Vigorous protest was made by Messrs. Choate and Hurlbut of counsel for the defense.

The court ruled much of conversation between the witness and Frank Wilson relative to the "Boston agreement" should be admitted.

Mr. Hill then proceeded with evidence leading up to the card index which Witness Fitts has testified to have received from Mr. Wilson.

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS
RESIGNATION TODAY
OF MINISTER CRANE

Chicago Man, in Statement,
Declares He Has Been the
Scapegoat of an Ungrateful
Government.

PLEASED TO GET OUT

WASHINGTON—The following telegram was received from Mr. Taft from Prescott, Ariz., today:

"Convey to Mr. Crane following communication: 'I concur in the letter under date of Oct. 12, which the secretary of state has addressed to you and I greatly regret that the circumstances found to exist by him make it necessary for me to accept your resignation.' (Signed) 'TAFT.'"

Upon receiving the President's communication, Mr. Crane dictated the following statement:

"I am greatly relieved by the President's decision. There has been no minute since I learned the attitude of the department of state when I have not contemplated the possibility of a continuance of my official relations with the deepest repugnance. Nevertheless, I have felt that my obligation to the President was to permit him to decide the issue. I have appreciated fully what would be involved in a decision by him that I should continue. I have realized also the impossibility of his securing complete information at this time. He has chosen to base his decision upon the 'circumstances found by' the secretary of state.

"I accepted the Chinese mission at his request and solely because of assurances that I could be and would be permitted to be of service to the country in constructive work of the greatest importance to it and of the greatest interest to us. It has been made perfectly clear that conditions here were not such as to make this possible.

"This has involved a personal humiliation such as no self-respecting man who is drafted into the public service should be called on to endure, but I am grateful indeed that I have had the test of official confidence and support here rather than in China and now rather than at some real crisis involving the honor or the interest of the nation.

"I think I should state at this time that until I arrived last Sunday I had never seen the newspaper article which is made the excuse for my recall, nor had I heard that such an article had been published; and at my interview with the secretary of state it was not shown to me. I accepted the description of its character and consequences then given to me and assumed full responsibility for my connection with it, purely incidental as that connection was."

Mr. Crane left Washington this afternoon. (Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

EX-GOVERNOR GUILD
BACK FROM TRAVEL
AND FOREIGN HONOR

Massachusetts Statesman Re-
fuses to Say a Word on
Politics, but Discusses Sum-
mer Experiences.

TELLS OF GENEVA

Ex-Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., standing high upon the towering deck of the Cunard liner Ivernia, Capt. Thomas Potter, when she appeared off quarantine early today, was the first passenger to greet the custom's tug Winnisimmet.

Another saloon passenger on the Ivernia who attracted great interest was Fik bey Konitza, an Albanian patriot and editor of the semi-monthly magazine, Albania, published at Konitza. He is here in the interests of the Albanian freedom party.

In response to numerous inquiries from newspaper men ex-Governor Guild replied that he had little to say, especially on politics, that would be of public interest; not having read even the American newspapers for four months.

The only public ceremonial he attended in Europe, he went on to say, was the jubilee at Geneva in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Calvin and the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the University of Geneva.

According to Governor Guild the most honored figure among those present at the celebration was Prof. Williston Walker of Yale, whose biography of Calvin has been extensively translated. Mr. Guild said it was a great pleasure to find the works of an American scholar so universally accepted as a standard by so cosmopolitan a gathering, when it is remembered that the assemblage included delegates from so widely differing localities as South Africa, New Zealand, Egypt and Siberia. The applause that greeted Professor Walker was gratifying to every American.

In explanation of the degree of doctor of divinity, erroneously reported as having been conferred upon him, Mr. Guild stated that it was the degree of doctor of theology instead. The dean of the theological faculty of the University of Geneva announced before reading the list that the degree was conferred not merely on clergymen, but also on laymen whom the faculty wished to recognize for philanthropic or humanitarian work, or for any service connected with public morality.

A few words explaining the particular reason for recognition were read after each man's name. Governor Guild said, with characteristic modesty, that whatever credit accrued to his eligibility for a degree belonged to the Legislature of the commonwealth under his administration and not to him.

Mountain Guide's Alleged Expose of Dr. Cook

I WAS with Dr. Cook continuously every day during the time he was attempting to ascend the mountain in the year 1906, and the nearest point to the summit that we reached was at least 14 miles distant from the summit of that mountain; and at no time did we reach an elevation in excess of 10,000 feet, and the doctor told me when we were at the place where my picture was taken, that we were not over 8000 feet high. I neglected to state that on the evening of Sept. 9, Dr. Cook asked me if I was willing to stay with him. I said "yes," when he said, "I will see you get \$200 extra for doing so."—From Edwin N. Barrill's affidavit made public today.

EDWIN N. BARRILL IN AFFIDAVIT
TODAY DETAILS WHAT HE SAYS
IS EXPLORER'S FALSE RECORD

Statement Attested to Before a Tacoma (Wash.) Notary
Public on Oct. 4 Declares Nearest Point to the
Summit Reached Was Fourteen Miles Distant.

STAMPS 'CONQUEST' PICTURES AS BOGUS

Submits Personal Diary Which, He Says, "Is a Truthful
Record, With the Exception of Entries and Changes
Made by Me Therein Under Orders of Dr. Cook."

NEW YORK—The Globe this afternoon prints a copy of the affidavit made by Edwin N. Barrill, who accompanied Dr. Frederick A. Cook at the time he announced his reaching the summit of Mt. McKinley. The affidavit was made before a notary public at Tacoma, Wash., on Oct. 4, and has just been received in New York.

Barrill's affidavit states in effect that he was the only person present with Dr. Cook on the date when he claims to have reached the summit of Mt. McKinley; that they did not in fact reach the summit, and the nearest point to the summit reached was at least 14 miles distant from the summit of the mountain, the elevation at no time exceeding 10,000 feet.

Barrill's affidavit also brings into question a number of the photographs which Dr. Cook has given as representing the summit and other high altitudes of Mt. McKinley.

Barrill's affidavit says at the outset that he was born in Buffalo in 1864 and now resides at Darby, Mont. He says he was the only party present with Dr. Cook when he claims to have reached the summit of Mt. McKinley, and that he is the party referred to as Barrille or Edward Barrille in Dr. Cook's book entitled "To the Top of the Continent," bearing upon the expedition to Mt. McKinley.

He details his first meeting with Dr. Cook at Missoula, where the latter was accompanied by Professor Parker of Columbia University, R. W. Porter and others.

The organization of the Mt. McKinley expedition is explained, the members consisting of Fred Printz, a guide, Helmore Brown, an artist and naturalist of Tacoma, Walter Miller, a photographer, of Seattle, Samuel Beecher, who acted as cook for the party, and Barrill.

The party sailed from Seattle, May 17, 1906. Barrill recounts that at the start of the trip he prepared to keep an exact diary and sets forth that this diary, marked Exhibit A, attached to the affidavit, "is a pocket diary kept by me during all the time that Dr. Cook and I were together near Mt. McKinley, and the same is a truthful record, with the exception of the entries and changes made by me therein under the orders of Dr. Cook."

The diary referred to by Barrill as attached to the affidavit is now in possession of the New York Globe.

(Continued on Page Four, Column Three.)

CROSSES OF ST. ANDREW GLOW
WITH WELCOME TO DELEGATES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The delegates to the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew assembled in this city from every state in the Union, and including men widely known in all walks of life, met in Grace church today for the formal opening of the convention.

A feature of the welcoming arrangements of the reception was the placing at the railroad stations of huge electric crosses of St. Andrew whose red lights, which are kept continually aglow, blazed forth a warm welcome to the delegates. The convention this morning was addressed by Bishop William N. McVickar, D. D., of this state. The delivering of "The Charge to the Brotherhood," by the Rev. R. P. Williams, rector of Trinity church, Washington, is the principal event of the afternoon, with a public meeting bringing the day's sessions to a close.

During the convention, which will be continued until Sunday, only a small part of the time will be devoted to actual business, the most of it being given over to the discussion of personal work among men by some of the best speakers in the Episcopal church.

HEAR WITNESSES
IN RUSSELL CASE

In today's session of the Russell will case before Judge Lawton in East Cambridge, several new witnesses from New York claiming acquaintance with James Delbert Ruseau, who, the respondents declare, is the man now trying to establish himself as Daniel Blake Russell, and as such entitled to a moiety of \$500,000, gave testimony, in agreement with former witnesses, regarding photographs of James Ruseau and facts about his marriage.

Mrs. Clara Todd of Canton, N. Y., David Meyers, a farmer of Louisville, N. Y., and Mrs. Rose Meyers were witnesses.

Before the close of the case William Hington of Boston, handwriting expert, will testify. It is expected that the Russell case will occupy the court at least two weeks longer.

CIVIL WAR STARTS
WITHIN ABYSSINIA

ROME—A civil war is raging in Abyssinia, according to today's despatches from Addis Ababa, the capital, owing to the province of Tigre resisting the appointment by King Menelik of Degias Abte as the military commander of the province. Several battles have been fought with heavy loss and the conflict is spreading to other provinces.

RELEASE UNFED SUFFRAGETTES.

NEWCASTLE, Eng.—Lady Constance Lytton and Mrs. H. N. Brailsford, suffragettes, who were imprisoned Monday and had refused food, were liberated Wednesday night by government order.

IDENTIFY TIVERTON (R. I.) VICTIM.

TIVERTON, R. I.—The murder victim has been identified by Mrs. Sarah Grinnell of 20 Murray street, Fall River, as that of her stepdaughter, Julia E. Grinnell.

FERRER EXECUTION
ROUSES PROTESTS

PARIS—Outbreaks by sympathizers in various parts of Europe in protest on account of the execution at Barcelona on Wednesday of Professor Ferrer, the convicted revolutionist, have resulted in one fatality and 76 casualties.

Late this afternoon a great mob gathered around the Spanish embassy and the government reinforced the cordon of police with a detachment of cavalry. The mob repeatedly cried: "Down with Spain! Down with Alfonso!"

TRIESTE, Austria-Hungary—A great demonstration of protest against the execution at Barcelona of Professor Ferrer was made here during the night. Thousands marched through the streets and all of the theaters and cafes were compelled to close.

BRUSSELS—The socialists today declared a boycott against Spanish goods and resolved to keep the flag at their headquarters at half-mast on account of the execution of Ferrer.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, via Hendaye, France—As a result of the execution of Ferrer acts of reprisal against the Clericals are anticipated here. Great excitement is reported in the mining districts near Bilbao.

ROME—Indignation meetings are being held throughout Italy. No street cars are being operated here and cabs and automobiles remain at their stations. The Spanish and Austrian embassies and the Vatican are closely guarded by troops.

FIRE DAMAGES COMB FACTORY.

LEOMINSTER, Mass.—Fire today did \$20,000 damage to the Newton comb factory. Sixty young women were at work when the flames were discovered. All escaped, but several were injured.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

ITINERARY OF KING MANUEL IS ISSUED FOR ENGLISH TOUR

LISBON—The partial itinerary of King Manuel's visit to England was made public today. The King, accompanied by the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Colonel Darbosa du Bocage, and his suite, will leave Lisbon on the evening of Nov. 7.

The party will remain five days in Madrid and then travel incognito to Cherbourg, France, arriving there on Nov. 14.

The King will cross to Portsmouth in the British royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The Prince of Wales will greet the Portuguese monarch at Portsmouth in the name of King Edward and will travel with him on a special train to Windsor, where they will arrive Nov. 15, Manuel's twentieth birthday.

Manuel will remain at Windsor eight days, during which time he will go to London to attend the Guildhall banquet in his honor. At the end of his stay at Windsor he will go to London for four days, staying at the Buckingham palace. From London he will go to Paris and stop at the Bristol hotel for eight days, thence going directly to Lisbon. An attempt will be made to preserve an incognito at Paris.

ORGANIZE SEARCH FOR BIG TREASURE

Lieut.-Col. Kenneth MacKinnon Foss Will Attempt to Locate Spanish Galleon in Tobermory Bay.

LONDON—The Duke of Argyll today granted a lease to Lieut.-Col. Kenneth MacKinnon Foss to explore the bed of Tobermory bay, in the Isle of Mull, in a search for the famous Tuscan galleon. A mural of Florence, one of the ships of the Spanish armada which, after fleeing north from the English ships, was blown into Tobermory bay, where she sank.

Colonel Foss will employ the most modern type of ore-finding apparatus to locate the position of the galleon, which is believed to lie under at least 25 feet of sand. If it is found, he will use two sand pumps and two powerful pumps with a lifting capacity, which will strip the hull of its overlie in three or four working days.

EXPULSION OF NEW YORK MAN FROM RUSSIA

ST. PETERSBURG—A New York engineer was expelled from his hotel by the police here upon the expiration of his permit of sojourn in the country.

He came to Russia provided with a permit of sojourn good for six months only. He assumed that the six months would begin on the date that he crossed the frontier, but too late discovered that the six months was reckoned from the date that the permit was issued.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville.
BOSTON—The Three Twins.
CASTLE SQUARE—The Circus Girl.
COLONIAL—Miss Innocence.
GLOBE—The Squaw Man.
HOLLIS STREET—The Patriot.
KETTLES—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—Havana.
PARK—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
TREMONT—The Candy Shop.

Boston Concerts.
FRIDAY, Oct. 15—Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m., second symphony rehearsal.
SATURDAY, Oct. 16—Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m., Geraldine Farrar and Olga Samsonoff; 8 p. m., second symphony concert.

NEW YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Battle."
ALHAMBRA—"The Cavalier."
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—"The Man from Home."
BELASCO—"Is Matrimony a Failure?"
BRADWAY—"The Midnight Sons."
CASINO—"The Girl and the Wizard."
CIRCLE—"The Girl in the Hat."
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—"The Melting Pot."
CRITERION—"The Noble Signaler."
DAILY—"The White Sister."
EMPIRE—"The Fortune Hunter."
GAIETY—"The Fortune Hunter."
GARRICK—"Detective Sparks."
HACKETT—"Such a Little Queen."
HAMBURGER—"The Noble Signaler."
HERALD SQUARE—"The Rose of Algeria."
HIPPOTHROME—Spectacles.
HUDSON—"On the Eve."
IRVING PLACE—Dramas and operettas in German.
KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth avenue—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Dollar Prince."
LIBERTY—"The Widow's Might."
LYRIC—"The Cavalier."
LYCEUM—"The Noble Signaler."
MAJESTIC—"A Citizen's Home."
MAXYATON—OPERA HOUSE—"Education of a Citizen."
Thursday evening, "Trovatore."
Friday evening, "The Cavalier."
Saturday afternoon, "Faust."
Saturday evening, "Aida."
MAXYATON—OPERA HOUSE—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Love Cure."
RAVOC—"The Awakening of Helena Ritchie."
WEBER'S—"The Clima."
WALLACK'S—"The Fourth Estate."

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
BUSH TEMPLE—"Strongheart."
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Mme. X."
GARRICK—"Marcelle."
CLARE—"The Wolf."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"If I Had Money."
ILLINOIS THEATRE—"The Third Day."
MAYOR'S—"The Barrier."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
PEOPLES—"The Old Vincennes."
POWERS—"The Builder of Bridges."
PRINCESS—"The Goddess of Liberty."
STUBBINS—"The Old Town."
WHITNEY—"The Clima."

Tomorrow Prince of Wales Will Open New Admiralty Harbor at Dover, England



H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES. On the left, King Edward to right, and Prince Edward in center.

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—Tomorrow is the day on which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will open the new admiralty harbor at Dover. The harbor works now enclose an area of 610 acres. The breakwater is 4212 feet long, the eastern arm is 2924 feet long and the western arm 4000 feet long, the latter being formed by lengthening the admiralty pier from 2000 feet to 4000 feet. The work on this extension was commenced in 1898, and the harbor can now accommodate the largest battleships at all states of the tide.

TURKISH OFFICER TELLS OF METHODS OF REORGANIZATION

(Special to The Monitor.)

PARIS—Mahmoud Chevet Pasha, commander-in-chief of the Turkish army, was interviewed by a representative of the Figaro on his arrival here just after the German army maneuvers, which he had been following. When asked whether the dirigible balloon played any important part in the maneuvers, he replied:

"No, it remained at an elevation of 500 meters, because if it sank below that height it was considered to have come within artillery range, and at such a distance from the earth, owing to the prevalence of mist, it did not prove very serviceable. Besides special guns have now been manufactured for the destruction of dirigibles; they have a range of 1000 meters." As to aeroplanes, Chevet Pasha explained that the Turkish authorities would follow all the experiments carried out abroad, but for the present there could be no question of adopting them for the Turkish army.

"For the moment," he continued, "the task of completely reorganizing our army is immense. . . . See what we have done in 14 months. We have made a revision of all the ranks. A general has been degraded to the rank of captain, and yet we have had only one resignation, and that of an officer who was rather a diplomatist than a soldier. Before we had 35 marshals, now we have only two; there were 250 generals of division, there are now only 15; the old army list contained the names of 600 brigadier-generals—today only 80 remain. The result is that favoritism no longer reigns supreme; a regime of merit and seniority has been introduced. Colonel's command divisions and lieutenant-colonel's brigades, and I assure you we work with enthusiasm and method."

CHANCELLOR MAY RESIGN IS RUMOR

LONDON—A rumor was started on the stock exchange that Mr. Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, had resigned or was about to resign in consequence of the disapproval of a section of his party of his speech at Newcastle. It caused a rise of 9-16 in consols, notwithstanding the expectation that the discount rate of the Bank of England will be raised today.

SENATOR ALDRICH COMING HOME. SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island and Jacob H. Schiff of New York were passengers on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., which sailed today for New York.

JAPAN'S OVERSEAS COMMERCE HAS MADE GREAT GROWTH

(Special to The Monitor.)

TOKIO—Japan's overseas commerce is a thing that practically has grown since the beginning of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In 1872 it amounted to about \$25,000,000, or about 75 cents per capita of population. In 1907 it had reached \$460,000,000. In volume it had increased more than 18 times, while per capita its increase was practically 13-fold. But from 1880 to 1908 the most significant growth of Japan's commerce is noted, especially as prior to that period the disordered condition of Japan's currency retarded the growth of her overseas trade, the resumption of specie payments in 1885 resulting in placing things on a normal footing. Approximately, Japan's foreign trade at successive five-year periods during that time was as follows: 1880, \$67,500,000; 1893, \$88,750,000; 1908, \$138,750,000; 1903, \$302,500,000; 1908, \$407,500,000. The greatest gain was during the five-year period 1898-1903, in connection with which it must be taken into consideration that the Chino-Japanese war took place in 1894 and that the single (gold) standard was adopted in 1897.

The story of the increased importance of Japan's trade with her Asiatic neighbors is told in figures for corresponding periods. In 1889 Asia, the United States and the United Kingdom enjoyed very nearly equal shares of Japan's commerce. The trade with Asia then was about \$187,500,000, with the United States \$16,250,000, and with the United Kingdom the same as with the United States. In 1908 the trade with Asiatic countries had grown to \$162,500,000, that with the United States to \$100,000,000, and that with the United Kingdom to \$60,250,000. Thus while Asia, the United States and the United Kingdom controlled more than three quarters of Japan's trade in 1908 Japan finds her best market among her immediate neighbors in the far East. If, however, the British empire is considered in its entirety and its Asiatic possessions are not considered as part of Asia, the story is a different one. Great Britain then had \$118,000,000 of Japan's foreign trade in 1908, Asia \$117,500,000, and the United States \$100,000,000.

Germany, during the 20-year period, had advanced from the possession of \$3,666,666 of Japan's foreign trade to \$27,500,000, and France from \$9,016,666 to \$19,016,666.

Although the British empire thus heads the list, it has a very close second

in Asia, which includes China, Manchuria (with the leased territory of Kwantung), Korea, Dutch East India, French Indo-China, Asiatic Russia, the Philippines, and Siam. With all these places Japan's trade is developing rapidly, and though her purchases of raw cotton from British India (ranging from five to nine millions sterling, constitute a factor which goes to swell materially the bulk of her transactions with Greater Britain, it is quite within the range of possibilities that the strenuous efforts now being made by Japan to grow cotton in Korea may, in the course of a few years, greatly affect her purchases of this staple from British India. In that event the British empire would fall from its premier place to the third on the list, Asia taking the lead and the United States ranking second.

It is noticeable that in spite of the rapid development of spinning and weaving in Japan—where there were 1,643,121 spindles at work in 1908—she still continues to purchase the products of these industries largely from abroad. It is true that in cotton yarns the trade fell from \$2,500,000 in 1899 to \$700,000 in 1908, certain special counts being alone in demand. But the trade in textile fabrics of all kinds expanded from a little over \$5,000,000 in the former year to \$30,000,000 in the latter, and the great bulk came from England. There is no immediate prospect of any decline in this branch of the trade.

In flour, of which product some \$1,500,000 worth is imported from the United States and Canada, Japan will probably become self-supplying at an early date, as she has now seven mills, and the tariff (of 1911) is not unlikely to afford some protection to the domestic product. Another noteworthy feature is that, although she has now many paper factories and although her own special paper is largely exported to Europe and America, she nevertheless imports paper of various kinds from Germany to the value of \$750,000, and from England to the value of \$500,000 annually. Her purchases of machinery of all kinds—to the extent of over \$20,000,000, namely, \$10,000,000 from the United States, \$7,500,000 from England, about \$2,500,000 from Germany, and \$175,000 from France, in 1908—indicate that she is gradually equipping herself to be industrially self-supplying.

DROP SCHOOL SAVING PLAN. BRANTFORD, Ont.—After several years of experiment the Brantford public school board will do away with the school saving system.

Six-Penny Cabs - LONDON LETTER - Wireless Signal

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—At one of the conferences of the International Geodetic Association held recently at Cambridge, Lieutenant-Colonel Burrard representing India reported that levelling operations lately carried out in India showed that the Siwalik Range had gained a few centimeters in height since the earthquake of 1905. Geologists believe, he said, that the whole mass of the Himalayas and Tibet was being pushed south and wrinkling up a new range out of the alluvial plain. Six lines of bench marks had been laid down by the authorities, and they would be re-observed every 10 years to examine this interesting question.

M. Poincare made the announcement that arrangements had been made to send a signal each day at noon by wireless telegraphy from the Eiffel tower. This signal will be available for shipping in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean for the determination of longitude.

SIX-PENNY CABS PLYING IN STREETS OF LONDON

For some years the question of instituting a 12-cent fare for cabs for journeys not exceeding one mile has been considered. Until the taxicab, with its fare commencing at 16 cents, was put on the street, the "cabbies" would have nothing to do with a 12-cent fare. Now, however, they have come to see that it will be worth their while to take a smaller fare for a shorter distance, and

BOARD OF TRADE WANTS DELEGATE

(Special to The Monitor.)

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—The council of the Board of Trade for Newfoundland has recommended that a delegate be appointed by the government to represent Newfoundland interests at the West India trade conference, with the view of sharing in the benefits which will probably accrue to the Dominion and the West Indies from the contemplated reciprocal arrangement.

A reduction of 25 per cent has been made on the freight rate to Brazil on "drum fish." The small shippers of fish in drums will thus be enabled to compete, on equal terms, with the large shippers.

The representative of the Red Cross line, while in St. Johns, expressed the opinion that it was mainly owing to the active help rendered to him by the board, that this reform had been brought about.

that it will give them a better chance of competing with the taxicab.

There are now on the streets 1500 horse cabs working under the new arrangement, and easily distinguished by the red flag they carry. These cabs are not fitted with taximeters, so that the question of distance has still to be settled between the driver and the passenger. There is no reason why this innovation should not be a great success and prove a benefit to all concerned.

Judging from the results of the first day's experience, the "tamers," as they have already been nicknamed, are likely to do really well in the future. They have a special advantage in the more crowded streets, for when the traffic is blocked and progress is impossible there is no taximeter ticking up the cents while you wait.

STEPS TAKEN TO PROTECT THE LION OF LUCERNE

The Lion of Lucerne, hewn out of the solid rock in 1821 after a model by Thorwaldsen and familiar to every visitor to the Swiss lake, has for some time occupied the attention of the authorities. The fact is that proper steps have never been taken to insure the adequate protection of this national monument to the famous Swiss Guard.

According to the Berliner Tageblatt, however, the question has been carefully considered and it has been decided to

COMPANY WILL NAVIGATE AIR

German Financial Institutions Form Corporation to Conduct Series of Balloons and Aeroplanes Between Cities.

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN—It is understood that from 20 to 25 financial institutions and wealthy persons have subscribed for the formation of a company, to be known as the Air Navigation Company, to conduct a service of steerable balloons and aeroplanes between Berlin and the principal German cities. Among the concerns and persons mentioned as shareholders are the Deutsche Bank, the Dresdner Bank, the Disconto Gesellschaft, the Schiffhausener Bankverein, the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft, and the capitalists Prince Fürstberg, Count Tiele-Winckler, Prince Donnermark, and Herr Isidor Loew.

The idea seems to be to develop aerial navigation rather than to make a profit.

British Grenadier as Guardsman



GRENADIER GUARDS.

Photo taken as they are about to enter the Bank of England.

LONDON—The passing of troops through the streets of London is often made the occasion of public acclamation. The Pall Mall Gazette's special representative recently reported one of these events as follows:

By 10:30 this morning the great space between the Mansion House and the Bank was lined with rows of people. On the balcony of the Mansion House the lord mayor and the sheriffs sat waiting for the Grenadiers to pass.

The traffic roared sulkily. Then suddenly there came a hush. The crowd surged against the constables. "My old regiment's coming!" cried a man below my feet. The old regiment, whose privilege it is to march through the sacred and autonomous precincts of the city with colors flying and drums beating and bayonets fixed, under a recruiting charter granted to Charles II., came in sight. Down King William street filtered the drums and fife.

Some talk of Alexander. And some of Hercules.

The chief magistrate rose to his feet, splendid in civic gold and scarlet and black to receive the salute of the gold and black and scarlet of the battalion. Major Corry, D. S. O., rode at the head of the steady companies that swung

along like one great piece of perfect mechanism. The colors came by—guided by the gray bayonets—in the center of the regiment.

—Of Hector and Lysander, And of Miltiades.

The crowd raised their hats reverently. They were quiet, because, I am sure, they were all moved. There were ghosts whispering into their hearts. Down these streets had marched the Legionaries of the famous Roman Xth. Through these streets the men had followed the haunting drums to the uttermost ends of the earth—"wherever an English voice is heard or the English flag is flown."

But of all the world's great her-oes,

There's none that can compare. With a tow-row-row and a tow-row-row, For the British Grenadier!

Fainter and fainter—a dying drubbing of drums and squealing along Queen Victoria street.

The Guards had passed. In the crowd a girl was using her handkerchief. A man coughed and swallowed. The ghosts that had started from the old stones sighed, and passed away—vanishing like the old battalion. The traffic sprang to life and roared, with a certain vicious note in its hurry, and "Commerce girls at all delay" ground the wheels.

FERRER IS CAUSE OF PARIS PROTEST

PARIS—Ten thousand men, headed by M. Jaures, the leader of the socialists in the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Vaillant, a socialist deputy, marched to the Spanish embassy Wednesday night to protest against the execution of Prof. Francisco Ferrer, the Spanish educator and convicted revolutionist, who was shot at the fortress of Mt. Juich. The police surrounded the building and repulsed the crowds after a sharp scuffle.

NATIONAL ROADS TO FORM SCHOOLS

MEXICO—It was stated in railway circles that recommendations have been made to E. N. Brown, president of the National railways of Mexico, by officials of the system, that nine schools, in addition to the one proposed in Mexico, should be established along the lines of the National railways for the instruction of Mexican employees.

FURS

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our snow-white powder, that makes the water soft and perfumes it, and acts as a splendid skin cleanser.

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Individual Christmas and New Year Cards to Order

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25 & 28 Tremont St.

EMINENT MEN ARE TO LECTURE BEFORE LONDON SOCIETY

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—Nov. 8 is the date on which the new session of the Royal Geographical Society will commence, and on that date an account of two journeys he has made in Bhutan will be given by Claude J. White. The lecture will be given with the aid of a number of illustrations. Some of the papers to be read later on will be, probably one by S. A. Neave, who will give his experiences during his travels as a naturalist on the Congo-Zambesi watershed. A paper from Dr. Hunter Workman and Mrs. Bullock Workman is expected on Dec. 6, describing their joint explorations in the Hisar region in the Himalayas. On Dec. 13 Douglas Carruthers may read a paper on his journey in northern Arabia.

Commander Peary is expected to give a lecture on his north pole expedition after Christmas, and later on Capt. J. Tilho will speak of his experiences in and near lake Chad. Among other papers that will probably be read in addition to the above will be "Explorations in Southern Nigeria," by P. A. Talbot; "A Journey from Uganda by Lake Rudolf to Abyssinia," by Capt. C. H. Stigand; "Explorations in and Around the Akabra Islands," by J. C. F. Fryer; and "A Journey in South-west Africa," by Professor Pearson.

JAPANESE WILL STUDY BUILDINGS

(Special to The Monitor.)

YOKOHAMA, Japan—Two Japanese architects, Messrs. Ikeda and Shimke have sailed on the steamer Shinano Maru for Seattle, the former to make a study of the buildings of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, the latter bound for England, Belgium, Italy, and India, to make studies of buildings for exhibition purposes in connection with the great Japanese exhibition to be held at Tokyo in 1917. It was at first proposed to hold the exposition in 1912, but owing to financial stringency it was decided to postpone it for five years.

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AND Clever Stories

Are printed in The Monitor every Saturday on the Page for Boys and Girls. The Pictures are taken and the Stories are written

By Youthful Monitor Readers

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THE SUBJECTS

May be children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. Blue prints are not available.

Write a Descriptive Story

Of not over 200 words, and it will be paid for if used. At any rate, send a title for your picture. Write your name and address plainly, and enclose stamps if you wish photo returned.

Forward to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

Falmouth and St. Streets

Leading Events in Athletic World

VICTORY TODAY GIVES PITTSBURG WORLD'S SERIES

Detroit Will Make a Great Effort to Win the Game and Tie the Standing at Three Each.

BOTH CONFIDENT

WORLD'S SERIES STANDING.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburg	3	2	.600
Detroit	3	2	.600

DETROIT, Mich.—Chilly weather again greeted Pittsburg and Detroit as they prepared for what may be the last game of the world's championship series at Bennett park today. Both teams arrived in good shape from Pittsburg in the national commission's train. Conditions for today's game promise to be better than any that have been played in this city.

Detroit will fight hard to win today as a defeat will give the greatest honor in organized baseball to the National league champions. During the series each team has won the alternate game, and it is Detroit's turn to win and both Manager Jennings and his men are confident of a victory. Pittsburg is equally confident of carrying off the championship in today's game, so a desperate baseball battle is expected. The Pittsburg champions of the National league again took the lead in the world's championship series Wednesday by defeating Detroit in the fifth game by a score of 8 to 4. Heavy hitting, including a home run by



SAMUEL CRAWFORD.
Detroit's heavy-hitting outfielder.

Captain Clarke with two men on bases in the seventh inning clinching the victory. Pittsburg again outplayed the American league champions in every department of the game. Wagner had a rather off day in the field, making two errors, one of which was responsible for a Detroit run. Outside of these two misplays, the team played a grand game. The men backed Adams up in fine form and after the first inning he steadied down well. Summers pitched most of the game for Detroit and Pittsburg had little trouble in hitting him. He was relieved by Willett in the seventh.

Crawford's batting was easily the feature of the game. He came to bat four times and got a single, double and home run. Two of his hits resulted in runs for his team. Wagner was again fast on the bases, stealing second and third in succession in the seventh inning.

PITTSBURG.			
	AB	R	B
Byrne, 3b.	5	2	2
Leach, cf.	4	1	2
Clarke, 1b.	4	2	2
Wagner, ss.	2	1	1
Miller, 2b.	4	0	0
Alstein, 3b.	3	0	0
Wilson, cf.	4	1	2
Gibson, c.	3	1	2
Adams, p.	3	0	0
Totals.	30	8	10

DETROIT.			
	AB	R	B
D. Jones, 1b.	4	1	4
Buch, ss.	3	0	0
Cobb, cf.	4	1	1
Crawford, cf.	4	2	3
Leahonty, 2b.	4	0	0
Morley, 3b.	4	0	0
T. Jones, 3b.	4	0	0
Stanger, c.	1	0	0
McIntyre, p.	1	0	0
Schmidt, 1b.	1	0	0
Summers, 2b.	1	0	0
Willett, p.	0	0	0
Mullin, 1b.	1	0	0
Totals.	35	4	6

Two-base hits, T. Jones, Crawford, Willett, Home runs, D. Jones, Clarke, Crawford, Hiss, off Summers, 1, with none out in eighth; off Willett, 0 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits, Clarke, Adams. Stolen bases, Crawford, Clarke, Wagner, 2, Gibson, T. Jones. Left on bases, Pittsburgh 3, Detroit 6. First base on balls, off Adams 1, off Summers 4, 1st by pitched ball, Wagner. Struck out, by Adams 8, by Summers 4, by Willett 1, 1st pitch, Summers. Time 2h. 5m. Umpires, Johnstone, O'Loughlin, H. K. ...

FRESHMEN TIE VARSITY TEAM

Harvard's First Eleven Scored On by First Year Men and by the Second Team in Hard Practice.

The Harvard varsity football squad was put through the hardest day's practice of the season Wednesday on Soldiers field, when it was pitted against the second for 15 minutes and then lined up against the freshmen for half an hour. The varsity showed some improvement on the defensive, but on the offensive there is still room for much improvement.

The varsity failed to gain consistently and held the ball through a long series of rushes. Part of the poor showing was due to substitutes in the backfield. Frothingham, Morrison and Long were in the scrimmage, Pierce later displacing Frothingham.

The freshmen and freshman teams tied the varsity. The score by the freshmen was made on a blocked forward pass, when Wendell took for a 100-yard run and a score. Gregory made the score for the second team on a fake kick from placement, which deceived the varsity in easy fashion.

Lothrop Withington showed considerable improvement at tackle, though he is still crude. The center of the line was also stronger.

The freshmen have some very good men in the line and Lewis in the backfield is a man who will make the varsity later. He was sent through the varsity line for 15 yards on one play, this being the longest gain made against the big team. The teams lined up as follows:

Varsity	Second	Freshmen
Houston, l.e., c., Clifford	White	White
Rogers, l.e.	Chadwick	Chadwick
McKay, l.e.	r.t., Brock	Felton
Hooper, l.e.	Hooper, l.e.	Hooper, l.e.
Whittington, l.e., g., Blake	Godfrey	Godfrey
West, l.e.	West, l.e.	West, l.e.
O'Hare, l.e.	O'Hare, l.e.	O'Hare, l.e.
Perkins, c., c., Knapp	Jones	Jones
Fisher, r.g., l.g., E. Fisher	Goodale	Goodale
Stowe, r.g.	Stowe, r.g.	Stowe, r.g.
Whittington, r.t., t., Coburn	Lingard	Lingard
Forster, r.t.	Forster, r.t.	Forster, r.t.
G. Browne, r.e., l.e., Paine	Parker	Parker
Frothingham, l.h.b., r.h.b., R. Page	Graustein	Graustein
Pierce, l.h.b., r.h.b., Gregory	Pierce, l.h.b., r.h.b., Gregory	Pierce, l.h.b., r.h.b., Gregory
Morrison, r.h.b., l.h.b., W. Page	Wendell	Wendell
Long, f.b.	f.b., E. Blodgett	Bartlett

CORNELL TO HAVE TRACK REUNION

Decennial Celebration Will be Held at Ithaca in Honor of Coach Moakley in November.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Final arrangements are being completed for the decennial celebration of cross-country running at Cornell University in honor of John F. Moakley, to be held here on Nov. 13, the day of the Chicago football game. The spirit in which the former Cornell distance runners have welcomed the reunion indicates that it will be a success and a big meeting.

A three or four mile race between the varsity cross-country team and the former varsity stars and a banquet in the evening in honor of Coach Moakley's tenth year in charge of university athletics are among the plans being completed. The race will take place on Saturday morning, and at the banquet in the evening the football players and as many undergraduates as can be accommodated will be present.

K. W. Woodward, '04; Barrett Smith, '04; and B. J. Lemon, '08, are the committee in charge. This committee has sent letters and two decennial bulletins to every member of former cross-country squads, and the replies received indicate that the majority of the old men will be back to take part in the celebration.

The race between the varsity and the graduates promises to be one of the most unique races that has ever been held in Ithaca. Of the 26 men who have competed as members of eight intercollegiate championship teams, most of them have signified their willingness to be on hand to make the varsity hustle in this race. The graduate team will include also those men of varsity caliber in long distance running whether or not they really made the cross-country teams. The total number of members of the graduate team to compete depends upon the number of good men the present varsity can pit against them.

The race is expected to have a bearing upon the question whether the average athlete deteriorates in physical condition after leaving college.

MISS CAMPBELL IS COMING HERE

Miss D. A. Campbell of Scotland, who recently won the women's national golf championship at Merion, Pa., accompanied by Miss Teacher, Miss Sterling and Miss Semple, the other foreign lady players who took part in the national event, will come to Boston next Thursday to take part in a golf contest at the Brookline Country Club on Friday.

A team of lady golfers selected from New England clubs will be picked to oppose them. Full arrangements regarding the match have not yet been completed. Herbert Jaques, president of the U. S. G. A., is the prime mover in the plan.

YOUNG BOSTON GOLF EXPERT.



BRICE S. EVANS, JR.
Ex-intercollegiate golf champion.

WALTER J. TRAVIS AMONG STARTERS

Seventy-four golfers started this morning in the annual fall open amateur tournament of the Brookline Country Club over the links of that club. No less than 108 entries were received, 93 of which came from outside clubs, making it one of the largest events the club has ever held.

D. F. Permer of Chestnut Hill and A. G. Thompson of Commonwealth, had the honor of teeing off first at 9 o'clock. They were followed at five-minute intervals by 52 others. Among the starters was Walter J. Travis, ex-champion of American and Great Britain. He was the thirteenth to leave the green and had G. H. Crocker of the Brae Burn Country Club for a partner. It was the first time that Mr. Travis had played over the links since they had been changed, and he expressed himself as much pleased with them.

Of those who finished before 1:30, Mr. Travis turned in the best card. His medal score was 80, very good for the course, although eight strokes higher than Campbell's record.

W. J. Travis, 4 5 4 5 3 4 5 7 41
2 4 5 5 4 3 5 5 29—80
Many of the contestants failed to turn in their cards. The changes in the course have tended to make the scores high and this is believed to have been the reason for so many no cards. Cards of those who finished before 1:30:

W. J. Travis, Garden City	41	39
W. W. Whittemore, Country	43	40
F. C. Hood, Country	43	41
A. L. Whitney, Brae-Burn	44	40
H. H. Crocker, Country	44	40
H. Page, Commonwealth	45	40
J. B. Hyman, Vesper	45	40
J. C. Bayley, Brae-Burn	45	40
J. L. Taylor, Ekwonok	45	40
R. P. Cogswell, Oakley	46	40
G. B. Taff, Country	46	40
G. B. Prescott, Brae-Burn	46	40
E. C. Tarbell, Wollaston	46	40
G. R. Clough, Bellevue	46	40
H. L. Loomis, Country	46	40
F. W. Myrick, Bellevue	46	40
F. B. Holder, Country	46	40

AUTO DEALERS HOLD OUTING

The annual autumn outing of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association was held at Fenneroff Wednesday night. It was one of the most successful times ever held by the association. The members and their guests enjoyed the run from Boston to the scene of the dinner to which about 60 people sat down.

President J. H. MacAlman acted as toastmaster and he briefly outlined the objects of the association and then introduced the different speakers. The guest of honor was George H. Lowe, one of the oldest dealers in Boston, who was given a great reception.

Among those present were: J. S. Hathaway, C. L. Campbell, George H. Lowe, J. W. McGuire, S. E. Wing, J. W. Howman, E. A. Gilmore, S. H. Baker, V. A. Charles, H. A. Johnson, A. B. Henley, P. R. Rockwell, J. H. Johnson, A. P. Underhill, S. A. Hinchcliffe, Harry Foster, E. P. Webster, A. P. Teele, C. J. Bailey, H. M. Russell, William Gray, W. G. Schmunk, Watson Coleman, and Frank Webber.

WEDNESDAY'S SCHOOL GAMES.

Melrose High 26, Dedham High 0.
English High 29, Milton Academy 0.
Somerville High 11, Salem High 0.
Everett High 6, Haverhill High 0.
Wendell Academy 5, N. & G. 0.
St. Marks 24, Lowell Textile 0.
Danvers High 80, Ipswich High 0.
Chester High 0, Winchester High 0.
Lawrence Academy, Concord School 0.
Tech 13 5, Dean Academy 0.
Stone Alumni 15, Stone school 0.
Needham High 9, Boston Latin 0.
Truroe High 17, Rogers High 0.
Arlington High 10, Mitchell school 0.

MISS L. A. WELLS WINS GOLF MATCH

PHILADELPHIA—A number of unexpected results were the outcome of the second round of the women's invitation golf tournament on the links of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club Wednesday. One was the defeat of Miss Frances Griscom of Merion by Miss L. A. Wells of the Country Club, Brookline. The two were evenly matched to the turn, where they were all square, but Miss Wells took the tenth, eleventh and twelfth holes and finally won by 3 up and 2 to play.

SECOND SCORES ON YALE VARSITY

Merritt Runs Former From Quarterback and Shows up Strongly—Coy Again Punts for Varsity.

NEW HAVEN—Yale's second eleven scored on the varsity Wednesday for the first time this year. Not only did the team get a score, but the varsity was unable to score on the second.

The scoring was of the fluke order. The varsity had rushed the ball down to the five-yard line and was waiting for the signal when Howe made a bad pass to Daly and the ball was lost. Freeman, right half-back of the scrub team, shot down the field for a touchdown, with the whole team after him. Howe caught up to Freeman just before the latter crossed the goal line, but could not tackle him.

The defense work of the varsity was given a hard tryout, and once the scrubs were held at the five-yard line, the scrubs' defense was also strong and the varsity was held for downs. Coy again did the punting for the varsity.

Merritt showed up well as quarterback of the second team. He plays somewhat the same as Howe and gets the eleven off fast, always keeping his head.

Lilly substituted at right tackle and Brown at left guard. Brooks took Logan's place at right end late in the scrimmage. The lineup was: Kilpatrick and Vaughan L., Hobbs L., Lilly and Brown L., Hyde C., Goebel r.g., Andrus and Lilly r.t., Logan and Brooks r.e., Howe q.b., Daly l.h.b., Messenger r.h.b., Potter and Coy f.b.

Wheaton, Jones, Morris Ely, E. A. G. Wylie, Ed Glass and Walter Camp took an active part in the coaching.

ANDOVER WINS GAME FROM B. C.

ANDOVER—The Boston college eleven was defeated by the Phillips Andover football team on Brothers field Wednesday afternoon, 10 to 0, in a slow and uninteresting game. The academy team used several substitutes during the game, while Owen played his first game in the backfield, owing to Porter's absence.

The game was marred by frequent fumbling on both teams, one of Andover's scores being made by York after picking up a fumble on Boston college's 10-yard line. The other touchdown was made by consistent line bucking. Captain Large failed to kick either goal.

Andover	Boston College
Van Brocklin, l.e.	r.e., Greene
Boyer, l.e.	r.e., Greene
Fletcher, l.e.	r.e., Greene
Boyer, l.e.	r.e., Greene
Large, c.	r.e., Greene
York, r.g.	r.e., Greene
Paradise, McDonald, q.b.	r.e., Greene
Sheldon, l.h.b.	r.e., Greene
Rogers, Reynolds, Dunn, r.h.b.	r.e., Greene
Owen, f.b.	r.e., Greene
Score, Andover 10, Boston College 0.	r.e., Greene
Touchdowns, Owen, York, Umpire, Royter, Referee, Dr. Page, Linesman, Keop, Field judge, Sturgis. Time, 15 and 20-minute periods.	r.e., Greene

PENN PREPARING FOR BROWN GAME

PHILADELPHIA—The Pennsylvania coaches are having a difficult task in getting their team in shape for the game against Brown Saturday, for nearly all of the regular players are in poor condition. Thayer is being saved in every way possible and Wednesday, although he directed the play for the varsity at quarter, he was only allowed by the coaches to be in the scrimmage while his side had the ball. Cozens was again played at right end and kept up his good work. Philler, at center, also did very well, but it is expected that Marks will be put back in his old place as soon as possible.

In the scrimmage game against the scrubs the varsity showed up better than at any time this week. Ramsdell, Miller and Hutchinson circled the ends almost at will, and had it not been for the spectacular tackling of Heilman, the first team would have scored more frequently than it did. After the varsity had received the ball on the kick-off they quickly ran the ball up the field and Sommers was soon pushed across the line for the first score. Hutchinson made the next tally on a beautiful 70-yard run after receiving a punt from McIntyre. Captain Miller also made a beautiful run of 40 yards for a touchdown.

NAVAL ACADEMY'S WORK GOOD.

ANNAPOLIS—The work of the naval academy was very encouraging Wednesday, and especially that of Wilson, who has been playing quarterback for the past two afternoons. He enthused the crowd of spectators by a brilliant 45-yard run for a touchdown. After the run the regulars had scored the scrubs were given the ball continuously, but could do little against the stalwart defense of the regular linemen.

GOOD DEFENSE AT WEST POINT.

WEST POINT—The best part of the West Point football squad has always been its defense and this year's team will prove no exception when it comes to bracing up at critical times. Wednesday's work was entirely to strengthen the offense. The varsity was allowed to keep the ball, and the on-side kick was used repeatedly with fairly good success. Burnell went in at right guard as Christian is still out of the practice.

BOSTON AMERICANS NOW LEAD NEW YORK TEAM BY TWO GAMES

Shut Latter Out in the Fourth Game of Series, Mathewson Pitching Against Them, by Two Runs.

SPEAKER HITS HARD

The Boston Americans won the fourth game of their series with the New York Nationals Wednesday by a score of 2 to 0. The great Mathewson was in the box for the latter, but was unable to keep the Boston players from crossing the plate twice. New York was unable to hit Collins when hits meant runs and was forced to take a shut out.

Speaker's batting was the best of the day. He seemed to have no difficulty in solving Mathewson's curves. His base-running and fielding were also very good. The nearest New York came to scoring was in the fifth, when Tenney, by a hit and a couple of errors, got to third, but was nipped trying to tally. Two other New Yorkers saw second base, but got no further. Collins held New York to four hits. The score:

Boston Americans	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
McConnell, 2b.	4	0	0	4	5	0
Lord, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1	0
Murray, 1b.	4	1	3	3	0	0
Stahl, 1b.	4	0	1	3	8	1
Knoblock, c.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Niles, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
French, ss.	3	0	1	1	1	0
Hooper, 1b.	2	0	2	0	0	0
Collins, p.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.	29	2	8	10	27	11

New York Nationals	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	4	5	0
Seymour, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
McMurray, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Murray, 1b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Devlin, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Hendrick, ss.	4	0	0	0	1	0
Tenney, 1b.	3	0	1	1	1	0
Meyers, c.	3	0	1	1	8	2
Mathewson, p.	3	0	1	0	4	0
Totals.	30	0	4	4	24	16

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
Three-base hit, Stahl. Sacrifice hit, Hooper. Stolen bases, Speaker, Doyle. First base on balls, off Mathewson 1, off Collins 2. Double plays, Lord, French and Stahl; Hendrick, Tenney and Meyers. Umpire, Emslie. Time 1h. 27m. Attendance 5200.

M'MURRAY STAR ANDOVER JUMPER

ANDOVER—The Phillips Andover Academy annual fall interclass track meet was held here Wednesday, being won by the class of 1911 with 60½ points, class of 1910 second with 28½ points. The class of 1912 was third with 15 points, with the preparatory class bringing up the rear with 4 points. McMurray of 1911 was the individual star of the meet, winning three firsts and a second for his class, and in the high jump he came within a half inch of the school record.

The winners were awarded cups, while the second and third men received ribbons. The winners were as follows:
100-yard dash—Won by Parker, '11. Time 16.3-5.
220-yard dash—Won by Hann, '11. Time 24.2-5.
800-yard run—Won by Butts, '11. Time 2m. 13.3-5.
One-mile run—Won by McCreane, '11. Time 2m. 20.
120-yard hurdles—Won by Gile, '11. Time 17.4-5.
220-yard hurdles—Won by Martin, '11. Time 29.2-5.
High jump—Won by McMurray, '11. Height 5 ft. 5 in.
Broad jump—Won by Look, '10. Distance 18 ft. 9 in.
Shot put—Won by McMurray, '11. Distance 40 ft. 3 in.
Pole vault—Won by McMurray, '11. Height 10 ft.
Relay race—Won by 1911 (Hann, Wilson, Butts, Hall). Time 3m. 47.2-5.

COACHES LECTURE CORNELL ELEVEN

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell varsity and scrubs went at their mid-week game Wednesday with a great deal of life and vigor. This was a result of a lecture by Coaches Reed and Walder, in which they told the players that the weak style of play was not wanted. During a grueling match the varsity scored once and the scrubs once. Hoffman of the scrub team, with fine interference, broke through the varsity team and ran 75 yards for a touchdown.

The varsity then went at it with more spirit and by a series of line plunges Hurley went over for a down. Many shifts were made in the line. Although some of the players showed up better than usual, the tackling was slow and the secondary defense did not size up the plays well and started slow.

John Newhall was an addition to the coaching staff.

ELECT CRAWFORD COMMODORE.

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell navy elected G. H. Crawford, '10, commodore for the ensuing year. Crawford stroked both the 1908 and 1909 oars at Poughkeepsie, thus being a member of the record-breaking four at Poughkeepsie last July. He was substitute of his freshman eight.

EXETER STARTS TRAINING TABLE.

EXETER, N. H.—The 12 men who started the football training table here Wednesday are as follows: Captain Downing, Whiting, Holbrook, Kirkpatrick, Hagerty, Torney, O'Brien, Upham, Corneli, Pearson, Faulkner and Wilson.

RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

There is more than a grain of truth in the accusation that is made against some novices that the number of clubs they carry is in the inverse ratio to their skill. Many men with quite formidable handicaps have their caddy bags filled with a prodigious number of weapons, says the World of Golf. The unfortunate caddy staggers under the weight of the burden, and as to the player, innumerable irons and wooden clubs only add to the perplexity of a game that is already confusing enough for the mere learner. It is a case of embarras de riches with a vengeance. But it amounts almost to a superstition among incompetents that a multiplicity of clubs will enable them to get out of the difficulties in which they are constantly finding themselves.

It is a fallacy, of course. The probability is that if they confine themselves to the four or five essential clubs—a driver, a brassy, a cleek, a lofting iron and a putter—they would get into far less trouble. For the beginner even these are too many. He should master one club at a time, which reads rather like a counsel of perfection. It is practically certain that there is not one would-be golfer in a hundred who would follow the advice. The great ambition of the beginner is to possess a bag of clubs. It is the outward and visible sign of, not to put too fine a point on it, his desire to play golf.

And having become the owner of a brand new caddy bag with a brand new set of clubs, we defy any tyro to resist the temptation to make use of them all in turn. The consequence is that a great many men—the majority, indeed—serve an unnecessarily long apprenticeship in the art of using every conceivable club in the game. And it is when a player has passed through his novitiate, and can claim to be on speaking terms, as it were, with most of the fundamental principles of golf, that he is liable to suc-

—
Smith (handicap 18)—Do you know, the morning I started 4 4 4 4 3?
Brown (handicap

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS RESIGNATION TODAY OF MINISTER CRANE

(Continued from Page One.)

noon, presumably for Chicago, although he declined to state his destination. He also refused to say whether or not he believed the real reason for his dismissal was an objection by Japan to his appointment.

WASHINGTON—All doubt as to what action the President would take with respect to the resignation of Charles R. Crane, minister-designate to China, was dispelled by the receipt this morning of a despatch from President Taft addressed to his secretary, Mr. Carpenter, directing him to convey to Mr. Crane announcement of the fact that the resignation had been accepted.

The telegram was dated Prescott, Ariz., Oct. 13, and reads:

"Convey to Mr. Crane following communication: 'I concur in the letter under date of Oct. 12, which the secretary of state has addressed to you and I greatly regret that the circumstances found to exist by him make it necessary for me to accept your resignation.'"

(Signed)

"TAFT."

PEKING—The recall to Washington of Charles R. Crane, the American minister-designate to China, and his subsequent resignation it is understood followed Japan's solicitations not only on account of Mr. Crane's alleged utterances but because of American commercial activities in Manchuria under a former American official, whom the Japanese regard as exceedingly active in the anti-Japanese movement in Manchuria after the war.

The Japanese appear to be alarmed at the American activities, which seem to bear the stamp of governmental direction. The Chinese government defends the textual Manchurian agreement, but it is admitted that China would welcome outside support.

Japan has taken official cognizance of the reported efforts of British and American interests to arrange with China to build the Kin-Chow-Tsitsihar railway since it is considered that the proposed construction of this road has grown out of the defeat of the plan to build the Hsinmintun-Fakumen road.

Japan has formally notified China that, while she does not intend to obstruct that government, yet she will maintain her right to be consulted with respect to Manchurian railways. Though Japan does not claim the right to veto, she reserves decision with regard to subsequent action.

FARM SECRETARY VISITS NEW YORK

UTICA, N. Y.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who is making an automobile tour of New York state, to discover why there are so many abandoned farms and what plans can be adopted to remedy this condition, reached here after a tour from Albany through the Cobleskill, Schoharie and Susquehanna valleys to Richfield Springs. He said he had never seen so many examples of poor farming.

"It was a beautiful country that we passed through," he said, "but the farms generally did not show prosperity. I expect we will see men coming from the West to take up your old farms, if nobody else does."

SCHOOL CLASSES IN COMPETITION

WALTHAM, Mass.—The gymnasium classes of the Waltham High school will this year have more extensive work than in previous years. The instruction is in the hands of Harry Dame, who will divide the freshman and sophomore classes into the Reds and the Whites for competitive events.

At the end of the year the team having the largest score will receive a silver cup. The three pupils having the highest score at the end of the year will be presented with gold, silver and bronze medals. The first events will start Monday in the high school gymnasium.

NEW MUTUAL BANK TO DECIDE ON SITE

Financial circles and business men of Boston today are interested in the organization of the new Mutual National Bank of Boston, with a capital of \$200,000, which was approved by the comptroller of the currency on Wednesday.

John C. Cobb this morning said that the projectors met today to make provision for the banking quarters and to arrange other details, but that official notice had not yet come from Washington.

Those who signed the petition to the comptroller are C. H. W. Foster, John C. Cobb, Edmund C. Codman, Alexander H. Ladd and Walter S. Crane.

WESTERN ROAD CUTS ITS RATES

PORTLAND, Ore.—A cut of practically one-eighth in freight rates on O. R. & N. lines between Portland and eastern Oregon points is ordered by the state railroad commission, in a decision which holds the existing rates unreasonable and unjust. It is estimated that the enforcement of the commission's order will reduce the revenue of the railroad \$75,000 a year on the volume of business now being done.

Telegraph Briefs

WANT NO LICENSE AGAIN.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Plans for a strenuous campaign to keep Worcester in the no-license column another year have been made by the Worcester Good Templars.

LADIES' NIGHT AT CLUB.
WORCESTER, Mass.—The Worcester Automobile Club will have a special housewarming and ladies' night in connection with the opening of the new club rooms in the Chase building tonight.

CHURCH TO CELEBRATE.
WORCESTER, Mass.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of St. John's Episcopal church will be celebrated on Oct. 24, and extensive arrangements are now being made for the occasion.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR RETURNING.
WASHINGTON—Count Johann H. von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, who has been for some time in Berlin to confer with his government regarding the new United States tariff law and other subjects, is returning on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, due Oct. 16.

BARON ROSEN ON WAY TO AMERICA.
ST. PETERSBURG—Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador to the United States, has left here, going by way of Vienna, for his post at Washington. The baron was accompanied by his family.

CHARGE AGAINST MR. GAYNOR.
NEW YORK—The principal feature in the municipal election contest today is the charge by Robert H. Elder, assistant district attorney of Kings county, that Judge W. J. Gaynor sought to defeat the purpose of the anti-gambling statute.

NECKWEAR WORKERS END STRIKE.
NEW YORK—The general strike of the 7000 neckwear workers for higher wages, a shorter workday and recognition of the union, is at an end and about 5000 strikers have returned to work.

NEW B. & A. OFFICIAL NAMED.
F. B. Freeman, construction engineer of the New-York Central railroad, was today appointed chief engineer of the Boston & Albany railroad in the place of C. C. Stone resigned, such appointment to take effect Oct. 20.

FACTORY GROWTH AT WOBURN.
WOBURN, Mass.—W. P. Fox & Sons are preparing to make a large addition to their tannery.

CLOSE MISSIONARY MEETINGS.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—The conference of the New England branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is holding its closing day's sessions. Today's meetings are the last of a three days' conference in celebration of the society's fortieth anniversary.

MAINE ADVENTS CONVEY.
WATERVILLE, Me.—The annual three days' session of the Maine State Advent Christian conference was opened today. The Maine State Advent Christian Mission Society will meet tomorrow afternoon and Elder W. H. Jackson of Waterville, Vt., will preach the annual sermon.

MAINE SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.
CALAIS, Me.—Departmental conference and several addresses were given at today's meeting of the annual convention of the Maine State Sunday School Association.

NORWEGIAN VESSEL FOUNDERS.
BERGEN, Norway.—The Norwegian steamer Sterk, a small freighter, foundered today off Molde. The crew of 12 was lost.

OPPOSE LYNN COMMITTEE.
LYNN, Mass.—Reserve Policeman Eben W. Sears, Jr., who some time ago announced his intention of seeking the Republican mayoralty nomination, has come out against the Republican city committee.

THE REV. DR. BENNETT PASSES ON.
YOKOHAMA—The Rev. Dr. Albert A. Bennett, senior missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union in Japan, former pastor of the Baptist church in Holliston, Mass., passed away today.

REVISE LIST OF CASUALTIES.
KEY WEST, Fla.—The latest revised list of fatalities due to the recent storm brings the number up to 15. The British steamer Pleroma brought here the crew of the abandoned schooner Florence H. Hewson. Great damage was done to the Key West Extension railroad.

ENGLAND PLANS TO SEND TEAM

LONDON—The Hurlingham polo committee met today and considered the question of sending a team to the United States next season in an attempt to recapture the international polo cup won this summer by the Meadowbrook of Long Island. The meeting was secret, but it is believed that a decision to send the team to America was reached and that an official announcement to this effect awaits only the determination of some details of arrangement.

F. A. Gill of Ranelagh has accepted an invitation on behalf of the Hurlingham Club for the team to have spring practice at the leading tournaments in California. Gill will be accompanied by Maj. H. R. Lee, F. B. Hurdall and Capt. B. A. P. Schriener, all of the Twentieth Hussars. Fourteen ponies will be shipped to America on Oct. 30.

DR. COOK'S MT. M'KINLEY GUIDE SWEARS RECORD IS FALSE

Declares That Date Was Deliberately Changed to Conform to Conditions That Would Have Obtained Had They Reached the Summit of the Peak.

(Continued from Page One.)

The affidavit then proceeds as follows: On the evening of Sept. 9, 1906, Dr. Cook and I started alone for the purpose of exploring Mt. McKinley. He informed me before starting that his purpose was to find a way for ascending the mountain, as he and Professor Parker intended to climb the mountain the following year. When we started out I had a 65-pound pack on my back, as I had weighed the contents thereof upon the boat before starting for the mountain. Dr. Cook had upon his back a pack which would weigh about 40 pounds.

I am six feet two inches in height, with an average weight of 200 pounds. As shown by my diary, we took to the ice on Sept. 9. From and including the 9th down to and including the 18th of September, all writings in my diary are by me, but were made under the direction of Dr. Cook. I also changed the dates during this time under his direction. The figures 12,000 on the date of Sept. 12 were changed by me at the dictation of Dr. Cook. On Sept. 12 Dr. Cook directed me to stop keeping my diary and leave the pages therein blank. I cannot now remember the exact dates or figures which I had in my diary, before I was directed to change them, but I know the elevation under what

now appears Sept. 12 was not to exceed 9000, and I think it was 8000.

We quit any further attempts toward ascending the mountain upon Sept. 15 and returned to the boat, a gasoline launch, named Belshoy, which lay in the water at the foot of the glacier. We reached the launch on Sept. 19, having traveled 26 miles or more on the top of the glacier from the place we quit climbing on Sept. 15.

On Sept. 16, when at our first camp returning from the glacier, I doctored and changed the entries therein from and including Sept. 9 down to and including Sept. 12. These changes were made under the orders of Dr. Cook. From the twelfth to the sixteenth was written at the first camp returning on the night of the sixteenth, and from the sixteenth to and including the eighteenth, was written in our last camp returning on the evening of the eighteenth, and written solely under the dictation of Dr. Cook, and just as he said. From and including Sept. 19 down to the end of the diary on Nov. 9, the entries therein are my own. They cover the actual facts and were not dictated to me by any one.

Dr. Cook first told me to stop my diary on Sept. 12, when we were in our fifth camp going up the glacier, and at or near the point which Dr. Cook claimed as the top of Mt. McKinley. This point was within sight of us at the time. Dr. Cook stated at this time and place that the same conditions existed there as did

exist on the top of Mt. McKinley, and directed me to stop my diary until further orders. At this time we had been to the top of the point claimed by the doctor as the top of the mountain and the doctor had taken a photograph of the point with me standing on the top thereof, with the American flag in my hand. The photograph to which I refer is shown opposite page 227 of the doctor's book, entitled "To the Top of the Continent," before mentioned. The jagged marks on the apex of the snow in that picture, and shown from the bottom of the picture up to the granite rock forming the top of the point, are my foot marks and those of Dr. Cook.

My best recollections of this are as follows: Dr. Cook and I went to the top of this point together, and he said, "We will go back down and get a picture of this." We did not take our bags with us to the top of the point, having left them down in the saddle above the glacier. We then both went down from the point to where our bags had been left. The doctor took the American flag out of one of the bags and handed it to me, and sent me back to the top of the point, and told me to hold it there on the end of the ice axe, which I did.

The doctor then with his camera took the picture shown opposite page 227, which picture is there designated as "The summit of Mt. McKinley." In his work, "To the Top of the Continent," the truth being that the summit of Mt. McKinley was over 20 miles distant in an air line from the point where my picture was so taken, according to the scale on Dr. Cook's map, shown between pages 152 and 153 in the book referred to above.

I then came down with the flag to where Dr. Cook was standing with his camera, and I made the remark that the eight peaks on the other side of this point where I had been photographed would probably show in the picture, and he said that he had taken the picture at such an angle that those peaks would not show. The peaks to which I refer are sketched by me in my diary and are marked 1 to 8 inclusive, and are shown in said diary on the page just preceding the date appearing therein as Sept. 9, and on the pages following Sept. 12. Those peaks were so sketched and numbered by me when I was in the camps composed there, where I could have a fine view of them. The camps where I so sketched the peaks are the camps marked upon my drawing "Exhibit C," herewith attached, as the sixth and eighth camps when we were going up the glacier.

When we were in the saddle near the point where I was photographed I made a drawing of what I named "Glacier Point." At the same time and point I made a drawing of Mt. McKinley, off to the northwest, and I should say, at least 20 miles away. This drawing of Glacier Point and Mt. McKinley is shown in my diary, on the fourth and fifth pages of the sketches therein, and represents conditions as they appeared to me upon the ground. Dr. Cook stood by my side when I was making these sketches, using his instruments for the purpose of taking temperature, elevations and true like. We remained in the saddle after I was photographed on the point for about one half hour, during which I sketched as above stated, and the doctor used his instruments.

When I came down from the point and handed the doctor the flag in addition to what I stated above, he made several other remarks and there was more or less talking done, which I do not now recall; but whether at that time and place or thereafter and between the 12th and the 16th of the month when my diary was doctored to fit the

Makes Frequent Reference to Explorer's Book, Pointing Out Where Alleged Bogus Photographs Are Printed and Utterly Wrong Statements Given as Truth.

conditions, in order to prove that this point was the top, he stated to me as follows:

"That point would make a good top for Mt. McKinley. It looks just about like the sunset peak would look on Mt. McKinley, which we had been looking at from the saddle."

In about half an hour after the picture was taken we fixed up our packs and at about 10:30 or 11 o'clock on Sept. 13 we started down and around on the place designated on "Exhibit O" as sixth camp, the doctor saying that he wanted to go around there in order to get farther up on the main glacier, so as to get a good view of the N. E. ridge leading up to the summit of Mt. McKinley, so as to ascertain if that ridge was connected solid with the top of the mountain, so that it would have an appearance similar to the description that he would have to give in his writings; as the doctor had seen the mountain from all sides excepting this side, and as this was the side where he proposed to claim that he had climbed it, he wished to know the nature of the ridge leading up to the top of the mountain, so that he could write about it as it appeared. In doing this we put in the balance of the 13th and all of the 14th and 15th days of September and at the eighth camp on Sept. 15, Dr. Cook made his observations of the ridge.

We then turned back from this camp for the reason that we had both fallen through crevasses as correctly stated in the diary, and we considered it too dangerous to proceed further without snowshoes, as the doctor had obtained a good view of the ridge, which was all he wanted.

I was with Dr. Cook continuously every day during the time he was attempting to ascend the mountain, in the year 1906, and the nearest point to the summit of Mt. McKinley which we reached was at least 14 miles distant from the summit of that mountain, and at no time did we reach an elevation in excess of 10,000 feet, and the doctor told me when we were at the place where my picture was taken that we were not over 8000 feet high.

I neglected to state that on Sept. 16, and on the evening of Sept. 9, Dr. Cook asked me if I was willing to stay with him. I said "Yes"; when he said, "I will see you get \$200 extra for doing so."

The photograph opposite page 171, in Dr. Cook's book above mentioned, and described therein as "The Eastern Cliffs of Mt. McKinley," are not such cliffs but are a part of the eastern slope of the eighth peak of the peaks above mentioned, and drawn by me in my diary attached hereto.

The photograph opposite page 192 in Dr. Cook's book was taken the evening of the same day that he took me with the flag at what he claims as the top of Mt. McKinley and was taken at camp 6, shown on attached exhibits "C" and "D." The camp in this picture is noted thereon to be at 5000 feet. This being so, the point where my picture was taken with the flag should not exceed 7000 feet, as the 5000-foot camp was established from six to eight hours after my picture was so taken.

The drawing shown opposite page 204 of Dr. Cook's book above mentioned is entirely false, as we never built a snow house on the trip although the diary as

dictated by the doctor says so; nor did we shake hands or have any other similar ceremonies as stated in the diary.

The drawing opposite page 200 of the doctor's book is also false. He never climbed anything half as steep as there shown, and we never established any camp nor slept as there shown. We slept every night upon comparatively level spots.

The photograph opposite page 226 in the doctor's book, entitled "In the silent glory and snowy wonder of the upper world 15,400 feet," was taken two or three hours before the taking of my picture with the flag, and was taken in the amphitheater about one mile north-easterly of the point, where it was so photographed.

Dr. Cook to See Barrill at New York Tomorrow

NEW YORK—Dr. Frederick A. Cook who is due to reach Atlantic City today, expects to meet Edwin N. Barrill and Printz, the two guides who accompanied him on his exploration of Mt. McKinley in 1906, in this city tomorrow.

The explorer admitted in Buffalo Wednesday night that he had sent to Missoula, Mont., for them to come East.

"I want to have them," he said, "where everybody can question them and end this talk about my ascent of Mt. McKinley. By having them in New York where everybody can get at them, the facts can be known."

"They are at liberty to see anybody they wish. I want them to have as many audiences as they desire and answer all questions that may be put to them."

Mr. Peary Has More Proof Against Dr. Cook Claims

PORTLAND, Me.—"If the statement given out by the Peary Arctic Club is not sufficient to prove that Dr. Cook did not reach the north pole, more evidence to prove my assertion will be forthcoming," said Commander Robert E. Peary at his Eagle Island summer home.

"When and in what manner this additional proof will be given to the public rests entirely with General Hubbard, president of the Peary Arctic Club. All my evidence in the case has been turned over to him and will be made public by him as he deems wise and necessary to prove my claims. I have all confidence in his judgment and have left it entirely with him."

NEW YORK—Only the production of astronomical records can settle the polar controversy, and these same records might be fabricated.

This, in effect, was the paradoxical statement made by Professor Jacoby Rutherford, professor of astronomy at Columbia University, during a public lecture.

"The complete astronomical record of either Cook or Peary made at the pole," he said, "can probably be written on a single sheet of paper. The popular impression that such a record needs to be boxed up in something larger than a vest pocket is a mistake."

SCHOOL JUNKET PLAN PROTESTED

Waltham Superintendent Issues Statement Against Intention of Pupils to Get up Excursion.

WALTHAM, Mass.—Supt. William D. Parkinson of the Waltham public schools issued a statement today which places the school officials on record as opposed to the exploitation of the high school football team for the financial benefit of individuals. The statement was called forth by the report that a few individuals are planning to reap a commercial profit from an excursion to Portland, Oct. 30, when the local high school team plays the Portland team. Mr. Parkinson's statement may possibly defeat the project.

Mr. Parkinson states that the proposal is a form of commercialism for which the schools cannot stand, that the school authorities cannot allow school games to be used in this way and that such plans will be in future sufficient cause for canceling any game. The officials believe that the remarkable record of the high school team should not be obscured by the actions of excursionists.

MEDFORD PEOPLE OPPOSE NEW LINE

Residents of Medford were given another opportunity before the railroad commissioners at the State House today to voice their opposition to the proposition for a high-speed electric railroad running through that city upon an embankment to connect Boston with Lowell and Lawrence.

Wilton B. Fay, George O. Foster and Roswell B. Lawrence, members of the park commission, opposed the project. Assessor Irvin E. Peak said the proposed road will occupy practically 78,000 square feet of land, valued at 10 cents a foot, thus taking from the taxation lists a valuation of \$78,000, besides damaging adjoining property.

Others who opposed the proposition were William B. Lawrence, Seth B. Wetherbee, Edward L. Randall, Alderman Herbert F. Staples and Robert H. Hallowell.

BUSINESS SOUGHT FOR HARRISBURG

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Business men here have subscribed \$26,000 for the erection of a building for use in attracting new industries to Harrisburg, at the first meeting of the committee of 50, appointed as the outcome of a mass meeting to devise ways and means of procuring additional factories for Harrisburg.

The largest subscription was of \$5000, while there was one of \$1500 and a number of \$1000 each.

JUNIORS AT TUFTS HOLD INITIATIONS

The Tufts College junior class secret society held its annual initiations in Ballou hall Wednesday evening. The following juniors were initiated: Clifford N. Amsden, James J. Haley, Leonard S. Thompson, Joseph B. Dunn, George L. Hall, Russell P. Wise, Parker McColister, Max G. Vincent, Elmer MacPhie, Allen F. McLane, Harold F. Stevens, and Clifford E. Williams.

BAPTISTS GAIN MEMBERS.
The Chapman revival campaign in Boston resulted in a gain of 1440 new Baptist church members, according to the report of the Rev. Arthur W. Smith, made at the meeting of the Boston (East) Baptist Association, at the First Medford Baptist church Wednesday. The total increase of membership during the year was 1637.

GOOD ROAD WORK FOR CALIFORNIA

Issue of Million Dollar Bonds in Contra Costa County Is Being Urged to Consume the Project.

RICHMOND, Cal.—The initial step toward the consummation of a project for good roads in Contra Costa county has been taken. At the regular meeting of the county supervisors a petition was presented asking that a commission be appointed in accordance with the state law providing for the bonding of counties for permanent highway improvements.

Several months ago a Good Roads League was formed in Contra Costa county. The league immediately set out to carry on a campaign of education, with the object in view of ultimately creating a highway bond issue. Warren H. McBryde was elected president of the league.

The petition presented to the supervisors bore the signatures of 1,000 taxpayers, more than is required by law. The league has recommended the appointment of L. D. Dimm of Richmond, A. W. Maltby of Concord and Ray L. McCabe of Byron as members of the commission. The commission will probably be appointed at the next meeting of the county board.

When this is done the commission will proceed to make a report of the work necessary. It is proposed to bond Contra Costa county for \$1,000,000. As soon as the commission reports the project will be presented to the people at an election.

PLANS TO EMPLOY INDIAN LABORERS

CAIRO, Egypt—Sir William Wilcocks has returned to Egypt from Mesopotamia, where he has been employed in carrying out surveys for a great scheme of irrigation. It is understood that he will shortly proceed to Constantinople to confer with the Turkish government regarding the future progress of the work. His plans comprise a project for the employment on the works of large numbers of laborers from India.

PRICES OF PINE LUMBER SOAR

LOS ANGELES—An advance of from \$2 to \$3 a thousand feet has been made in the price of pine. Pine in the rough, according to size, is now selling at, from \$20 to \$23, an advance of \$2 in the minimum price, and of \$3 in the maximum price. Rough uppers advanced \$2.50, to \$35@40. Finished lumber is high at \$50@55 a thousand.

Local Briefs

MISS JOHNSON IS LOCATED.

Miss Elizabeth G. Johnson, librarian in the physics department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has been missing from her home at 194 West Canton street, for about two months, was located Wednesday by relatives in one of the city institutions on Deer island, where she had applied for admission. She is expected to return to her home within a week or two.

CITY CHARTER TO BE DISCUSSED.
Ex-Representative Robert Luce of Somerville will preside at a meeting of the Boston City Club tonight at which the amendments to the city charter will be discussed. By reason of the nearness of the state election, it is expected that many will be present. William T. A. Fitzgerald and John P. Leahy will discuss plan 1, and John R. Murphy and George A. O. Ernst plan 2.



Gorevan Rugs

We have just received an importation of 16 Gorevan Rugs, in small and medium sizes. They are of extra fine quality, very bold and effective in design and color.

Suitable for Living Room, Library, Dining Room or Hall

All to be Offered at extremely Low Prices, as Follows:

Size 9. 0x11. 5.....	\$150.00	Size 9. 0x12. 8.....	\$230.00
Size 8. 5x10. 9.....	\$160.00	Size 9. 4x14. 1.....	\$230.00
Size 11. 1x13. 8.....	\$175.00	Size 9. 2x14. 9.....	\$235.00
Size 9. 10x12. 0.....	\$175.00	Size 10. 1x13. 9.....	\$240.00
Size 9. 0x11. 7.....	\$180.00	Size 8. 4x12. 6.....	\$250.00
Size 9. 1x11. 10.....	\$190.00	Size 10. 2x12. 6.....	\$285.00
Size 9. 4x11. 7.....	\$190.00	Size 11. 4x15. 7.....	\$310.00
Size 9. 9x11. 9.....	\$215.00	Size 9. 5x11. 0.....	\$400.00

Oriental Rug Store—Fourth Floor

CAMPAIGN CHARGES BY MR. FOSS AMUSE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Alleged Excessive Use of Money Is Said to Be Impossible Because of Small Contributions.

Republicans are finding that there is a real campaign on for the state election and are getting down to business in order to leave nothing undone to secure a victory. The leaders are very much amused, however, at the charge of Eugene N. Foss, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, that this is to be a hostile campaign on the part of the Republicans.

There are two things which cause this amusement. The first is the fact that not in many years has it been so hard for the Republicans to raise money as it is now, and they have not enough of it to make any such campaign as Mr. Foss alleges, even were they minded so to do. The second cause of their smiles is a vivid recollection of the kind of campaign which Mr. Foss made for Congress at a time when he was running in a Boston district, and when what he was doing was more or less well known to the Republican leaders.

As a matter of fact the Republican committees have sent out many appeals for funds with more or less unsatisfactory results, and the same is to a large extent true of all the other Republican organizations in the state. The truth of the matter is that the rank and file of the party refuses to believe that there is very much of a fight on, and so declines to get excited or to contribute very liberally.

Of course this is a mistaken view. The contest pending has now become so sharp that the leaders on the Republican side are unquestionably much disturbed. It is said that the Democrats have made one contract which calls for the expenditure of more money than the Republicans are likely to get in the whole campaign. Until the nomination of Mr. Foss the Democrats acted as if they had no money at all. Since that event they have apparently all that they need to conduct what they describe as a "whirlwind" campaign.

The way the Republicans feel about the situation is best expressed by their actions. They have planned to make a "whirlwind" campaign of their own in the last two weeks before election. When the canvass once opens on that side there will be something doing every night except Sundays. All the important cities and towns of the state will be covered, and it will be a pretty small town desiring a rally that may not have it.

There is such an apparent purpose on the part of the Democrats to put up to District Attorney Hill cases to embarrass him politically that he has made a statement in regard to it which is an admirable answer. In it he says:

"I notice as election day draws near that more and more cases are put up to me in which either my action or refusal to act can be made the subject of plausible attack.

"Now, I am not going to let myself either be bullied or hurried, but, on the other hand, I am not going to dodge responsibility. Each case presented, from whomsoever it comes, is being examined and dealt with as rapidly as it can be. As soon as each case can be effectively dealt with I shall state my conclusion, and I shall state it then and not before, whether that time comes before or after election.

"There has been no politics in the district attorney's office since I have been there. My office force was selected solely on the basis of getting the best men to do the work.

"By chance it happens that of the six I have appointed, four are Democrats, but none were chosen on political grounds. Ask any one you know who has had to deal with the office since I have been there if he has not been treated with courtesy, fairness and consideration.

"Ask any one, whether judge, lawyer, juror, court officer, policeman, witness or defendant, and unless his judgment is distorted by politics he will tell you that what I say is true.

"I do not pretend that my work has been perfect. I have dealt with perhaps 2000 cases, and doubtless I have made mistakes, but I have worked hard, and I think I can fairly say that I have done a clean, workmanlike job.

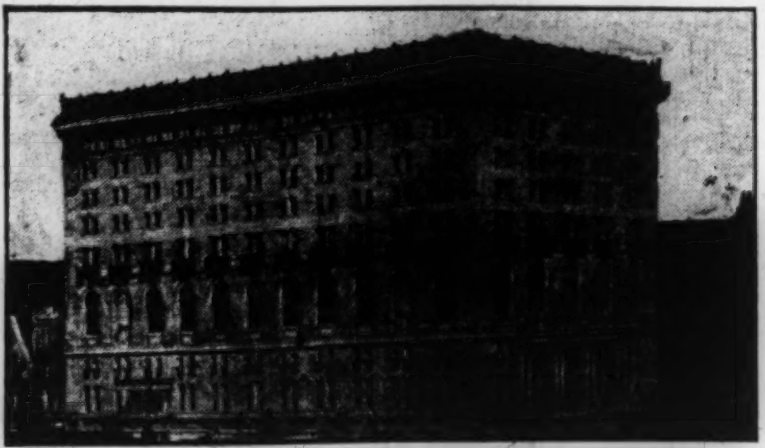
"If the people of this county feel that this is so, I shall be glad to continue the work for them. If not, then I shall cheerfully bow to their decision and go back to work at my profession as a lawyer for such as care to employ me."

MR. TAFT'S FAMILY LEAVES ON FRIDAY

BEVERLY, Mass.—Preparations have been made for the closing of the Taft summer home here in anticipation of Mrs. Taft's departure for Washington Friday.

When the President started on his western trip, Sept. 14, it was with the understanding that Mrs. Taft would remain here until his return East and that he would come to Beverly, Nov. 12, to escort her to Washington. But the plans were later changed and Mrs. Taft will go to Washington accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Mow, leaving Boston at 9 p. m. Friday.

Proposed Boston Y. M. C. A. Building Will Be One of the Finest in Country



PROPOSED NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING FOR BOSTON.
A site at Arlington and Newbury streets has been picked for this edifice, which would contain meeting rooms, auditorium, gymnasium facilities and several floors of living rooms for members.

The new building for the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, to be erected on the southeast corner of Arlington and Newbury streets, will be one of the finest of its kind in the country.

The lot measures 112x186 feet, with a setback of 22 feet on Newbury street, which makes the main facade of the building, facing the Public Garden, 90 feet in width. The plans are by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. The exterior design is an adaptation of the Italian Renaissance with a semi-domestic scale which is monumental and expresses well the double use of the structure as a meeting place for various interests, gymnasium, schools, etc., and a home. The building will be exposed to view on all sides.

The material will be limestone. The main entrance is on Arlington street and opens directly into a large reception hall, two stories in height, around which are grouped the social rooms, billiard room, the main office, and beyond, the boys' department which has a separate entrance on Newbury street and extends the entire width of the building. The swimming pool, 20x60, occupies the remainder of this floor.

A gallery extends around the upper part of the reception hall at the second floor level, with space for orchestra at the front. The rooms for the officers of the association and Bible study, a ladies' room, the business men's club room and locker room, and the main entrance to the physical department, all open directly from this gallery. The physical

department comprises nearly the whole of these floors of the building, with separate staircases uniting the different portions.

The gymnasium on the third floor is divided into one large and two smaller rooms, but capable of being opened into one room which will be 59 feet in width by 155 feet. There are also four handball courts and a special exercise room.

The class rooms, offices and laboratories of the educational department of the association occupy the fourth and part of the fifth floors of the building. The remainder of the fifth, and the sixth, seventh and eighth floors are divided into sleeping rooms which are to be rented as a source of income to the association. The plans provide for a roof garden with a promenade, and several handball courts and a running track of about 17 laps to the mile, also on the roof.

The building has two stories below the first floor, to be utilized for various purposes, including the entire space under sidewalks and restricted area. In the basement is the Association Spa, bath, coat hall, coat rooms and lavatories, bowling alleys, club rooms and several rooms for the boys' department.

An assembly hall, with separate stairs to the Newbury street entrance, extends down to the sub-basement level. The assembly hall is 41 feet by 52 feet, with a good-sized stage and suitable dressing rooms. Educational rooms, the electrical laboratory and club rooms, the engines and boilers and the heating and ventilating plants have space on this floor.

CHILDREN OF WORCESTER'S "GARDEN CITY" VISIT BOSTON



LITTLE "CITIZENS" AT BUNKER HILL.

Picture of boys and girls who have conducted a miniature municipality this summer, taken while on an automobile trip Wednesday.

A BEVY of happy boys and girls to the number of 70, members of the "Garden City," Worcester's miniature municipality, made a pleasure trip to Boston, coming over the road in 18 automobiles, Wednesday. The excursion was in charge of the Rev. Robert J. Flood and George Webb of Worcester. The former is the organizer of the municipality.

In the forenoon they visited Bunker Hill and other places of interest in Charlestown, returning to the city proper in time for luncheon. In the afternoon they went to the State House and were received by the Governor and welcomed to the capitol of the commonwealth. They showed a keen interest in the executive office and other features of the State House and then had a pleasant ride home.

FORTS IN HARBOR TO BE CHANGED

Army officers in Boston hear Ft. Banks is to become a one-company post, when the headquarters of the Boston artillery district is transferred from there to Ft. Andrews.

It was reported recently that Ft. Revere was to be abandoned. It has now been determined that it shall be a sub-post. A small detachment of soldiers from one of the Ft. Andrews companies will be sent there when the present companies move.

LOWELL CHOOSES NEW POLICE CHIEF

LOWELL, Mass.—The board of police Wednesday night promoted Deputy Raymond Welch to be superintendent of police to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of former Superintendent William B. Moffatt, who was placed on the pension list on May 24 of this year. Lieut. James Brosnan was relieved of the duties of acting superintendent, which position he has held since Aug. 18, but no deputy superintendent has yet been chosen.

MR. ROOSEVELT IGNORES POLITICS

NEW YORK—Theodore Roosevelt is taking no hand in the present New York mayoralty contest. The United Press, through Warrington Dawson, its correspondent, sent to Africa with the ex-President, is able to deny absolutely the statement made in a Greater New York paper that he is giving his attention to the present fight.

Mr. Roosevelt has no knowledge whatever of the various political games being played in this country at this time. This statement can be taken literally. It is his plan to have summaries of political events of the past year mailed to him at Khartoum and he expects by the time he reaches Europe to be fully posted on conditions in Europe and America.

LAWYER FOR JUDGE ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Meyer is anxious that an officer of the navy who is a graduate in law shall be assigned as judge advocate general of the navy, and has so recommended to President Taft. It is reported unofficially that Commander Robert L. Russell, now light-house inspector at Baltimore, is the officer selected by Mr. Meyer.

TRIP ACROSS GRAND CANYON IS PROGRAM OF PRESIDENT TAFT

Arizona Is Made Glad by Hearing That Chief Executive Is in Favor of Statehood for the Territory.

GRAND CANYON, Ariz.—Nearly 12 hours in the Grand Canyon is the program of President Taft for today. He arrived here from Ashfork about 9 o'clock and will leave this evening after a sight-seeing trip similar to the one in the Yosemite Valley.

The President won a hearty welcome into Arizona by proclaiming wherever he went that he was heartily in favor of statehood for each of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico. Mr. Taft had some sober words for his audience in which he sought to impress upon them the necessity for deliberation in framing state constitution.

He declared that their constitution should follow the simplicity of the constitution of the United States and should be merely fundamental laws with simple rules of limitations. Mr. Taft urged the people of Arizona to profit by what he termed the mistakes of Oklahoma.

Luncheon was served at the Hotel El Tovar, the President being the guest of the Arizona committee.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock, who has been making a trip through Arizona on horseback, was in the party.

Mr. Hitchcock's tour of Arizona has been viewed by some of the residents of the territory as having political significance with reference to the probability of statehood. The President's unqualified declaration of support for the statehood proposition, however, has done much to clear away the political theories.

The territorial officials, headed by Governor Sloan, met the President's train at Yuma and will stay with him until after his visit to the Grand Canyon.

AUSTIN, Tex. Gov. T. M. Campbell and his staff have left for El Paso, where he will extend an official welcome to Presidents Taft and Diaz.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. Ten trains, 117 cars, left San Antonio today for El Paso, bearing United States troops stationed at Ft. Sam Houston, who will pass in review before President Taft and President Diaz Saturday. Another train with two troops of the third cavalry aboard, left Ft. Clark early today.

Admiral Togo, the angora goat whose wool furnished the trousers presented to President Taft before his inauguration, has been brought to San Antonio by its owner, Frank R. Landrum, that the President may see the animal if he desires.

NOT SO MANY VOTERS ON LIST

Records Indicate That Little Over Nineteen Hundred Less Are Eligible in Boston for State Election.

The number of registered voters in Boston for the state election this year is 108,462, being 1919 less than that of last year, and 2194 less than for the city election last year. The total registration by wards is as follows:

Ward.	1908.	Total.	1909.	Total.
1.....	5,064	5,064	5,067	5,067
2.....	3,482	3,482	3,333	3,333
3.....	3,108	3,108	3,022	3,022
4.....	3,227	3,227	3,281	3,281
5.....	2,534	2,534	2,447	2,447
6.....	2,594	2,594	2,620	2,620
7.....	2,018	2,018	1,838	1,838
8.....	3,850	3,850	3,627	3,627
9.....	2,574	2,574	3,328	3,328
10.....	4,259	4,259	3,079	3,079
11.....	4,072	4,072	3,903	3,903
12.....	4,082	4,082	3,791	3,791
13.....	3,147	3,147	2,902	2,902
14.....	4,597	4,597	4,437	4,437
15.....	3,927	3,927	3,807	3,807
16.....	4,763	4,763	4,725	4,725
17.....	4,448	4,448	4,325	4,325
18.....	3,308	3,308	3,065	3,065
19.....	2,156	2,156	2,303	2,303
20.....	10,550	10,550	10,708	10,708
21.....	5,047	5,047	6,079	6,079
22.....	5,696	5,696	5,483	5,483
23.....	5,746	5,746	5,910	5,910
24.....	6,062	6,062	7,150	7,150
25.....	4,801	4,801	4,865	4,865
Totals.....	110,382	110,382	108,462	108,462

The total registration in Chelsea is 4552, being 649 less than last year; in Quincy, 5084, being 207 less than for the city election last year; in Cambridge, 15,789, being 742 less than last year; in Beverly, 3083, being 50 more than last year; in Lowell, 14,915; in Woburn, 3176, a gain of 1.

SIR THOMAS SAILS SOON FOR AMERICA

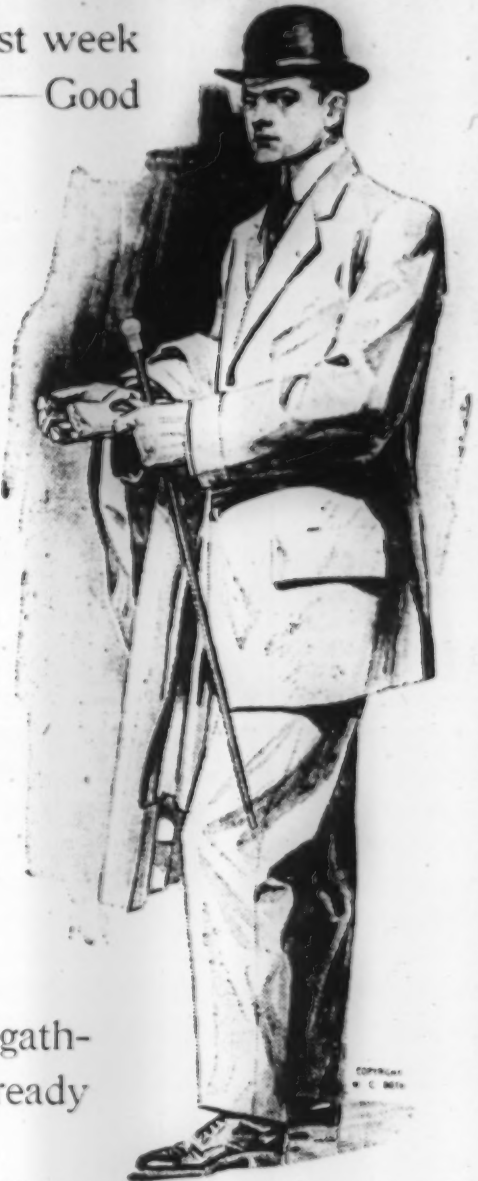
LONDON—Sir Thomas Lipton, accompanied by his yacht adviser, Colonel Neill, will sail for New York on Saturday to learn whether it is possible to remove the obstacles in the way of his challenging for the America's cup. It is understood that he already has conferred with Fife about designing a new Shamrock in the event of his negotiations being successful.

GIRL IS ELECTED CLASS PRESIDENT

ALBANY, Ore.—Miss Rohda Stalnaker, one of the most prominent and popular students of Albany College, was chosen president of the senior class of the college. Her home is in this city. Miss Inez Easton, of Dora, Coos county, was elected secretary of the class, and Gill Ogden, of McMinnville, treasurer.

No Wonder Trade's Good Continental Bargains

REMARKABLE business this last week regardless of the weather—Good times are here and business is good, showing an increase each day and a big increase Saturdays. Plenty of Reasons for this—We are showing the largest stock of good clothes in New England—We are naming bargains in good clothes—We know we have the correct style ideas—Our clothes are accepted and worn by the best dressers in Boston—Our selections are the ideas of the best clothing brains in America—The result is the biggest and most phenomenal mercantile success known in the clothing trade and the finest stock of fine clothing ever gathered together under one roof now ready for your selection.



Correct Suits

We show you them here—the Correct Styles in Men's Wear. We show you the best variety—The most exclusive patterns—The most artistic garments to be found in Boston—Sold to you with a positive and unlimited guarantee of satisfaction. Every buyer here is perfectly safe, and you may be sure your trade will be appreciated, by courteous treatment, good will, and a careful interest in your selections. Correct Suits

\$25 \$22 \$20 \$18 \$15
\$12.75 \$10

Young Men's Suits

You young men ought to make a voyage of discovery to our second floor to see how we've developed the special styles and new models for college and high school fellows. It is a special store, distinctive for young men, showing the broad shouldered, athletic coats, with dip front, flared skirts, with extreme peg trousers. We show all the new colorings, and this part of our business is growing rapidly. Correct Suits

\$25 \$22 \$20 \$15
\$12.75 \$10

Sensational Sale of Fall Overcoats

600 Fall Top Coats, including Coverts—medium and dark shades—Fancy Cheviots and Worsteds. We have included the larger part of our stock, excepting Blacks and Oxfords. This lot includes many large sizes up to 48 breast. Sizes 34 to 48. Coats we sold at \$15, \$18 and \$20.

8.50

Your Choice

Rain Coats Two Prices Rain Coats

We offer today \$12 and \$15 Raincoats, in best styles, at.....\$9.75
A big lot of \$15, \$18 and \$20 Raincoats—a variety that should please everybody, at....\$12.75



For All Men The Convertible Overcoat

You find here the biggest assortment of those new Convertible Overcoats—with patented collar. In stormy weather it is moved up, fitting snugly around the neck—it looks neat up or down—it is not a freak. It's a normal collar that does away with turning your collar up.

Sole Agents for the
Muto Convertible

\$15 \$18 \$20 \$22 \$25 \$30

Sole Agents for the
Muto Convertible

Boys' Clothes and Footballs



We are holding a great sale of Boys' Clothes, and to further advertise our bargains we shall give, until October 23d, a WRIGHT & DITSON RUGBY FOOTBALL with each sale of \$5.00 or over in our children's department. COME AND BRING THE BOYS.

Extra Value—Suit and Extra Trousers
We offer 600 School Suits, including 2 pairs knickerbockers—in six new fall styles—strictly all wool. Ages 8 to 17 years, at each.....5.00
Several styles of Nobby Scotch Knickerbocker Suits, ages 8 to 17 years, in \$5 values, at.....3.95
Juvenile, Russian and Sailor Suits, all the latest models. \$3.95, \$5.00, \$6.50, and \$8.00
School Pants, Knickerbockers—Ages 6 to 17. This week, each—dollar quality.....59¢
Please Mention The Monitor.



OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

The Continental 651 Washington St.
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"L" Trains to Boylston or Essex

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

CHICAGO OPENINGS.

Oct. 17—Cohan and Harris Minstrels, with George Evans, at the Auditorium.
Oct. 18—Robert Hilliard in "A Fool There Was," at the Illinois.
Oct. 25—Miss Maxine Elliott in "The Chaperon," at the Garrick.

New Cort Theatre Opens.

The new Cort theatre will be opened in Chicago. It is a very pretty playhouse, advantageously situated on Dearborn street, near Randolph, erected by the Cort Theatre Company, of which John Cort is president, H. H. Frazee vice-president, and U. J. Herrman secretary and treasurer. The opening attraction will be "The Kissing Girl," a romantic musical play, the book of which has been written by Stanislaus Stange, with lyrics by Vincent Bryan, and music by Harry Von Tilzer. The scenes of the play are laid in Bohemia, a locale which admits of the introduction of colorful costumes. The presenting company numbers some seventy people, and is headed by Amelia Stone. Other prominent in the cast are Joseph Miron, John Park, Armand Kalisz, Mart Lorenz and Blanche Morrison, Martha George, Ethel Bell and Marie Vernon.

NEW YORK OPENINGS.

Oct. 18—Wilton Lackaye in "The Battle" at the Academy of Music.
Oct. 19—"Nell in Springtime," at the Liberty Theatre.

THE PUZZLE OF COLLABORATION.

Collaboration has always proven a fascinating problem for the literary analyst. The dramatic combination of Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson offers lively opportunities for present day speculation in this respect. The individual work of both men has been made well known through the popularity of their novels. Tarkington, especially, has taken a position of some eminence with his little masterpiece, "Monsieur Beaucaire," as well as with his "Gentleman from Indiana," "The Two Van-der-Weys," "The Quest of Quensay," "His Own People" and other novels. Wilson is known chiefly through his "The Spenders" and "The Boss of Little Arcady."

Both men have entered the field as dramatists alone, and been signally defeated. In each case it was a dramatized novel that went down to failure. Together they have been more successful, and have produced plays whose technical and literary excellence stamp them as most unusual. "The Man from Home," their first joint effort, ran a full season in Chicago, an unprecedented feat for a non-musical play, and, after more than an entire year in New York, is still filling the Astor theatre there. Their second play, "Cameo Kirby," has had a measure of success. "Foreign Exchange" is their third venture this season, as is "If I Had Money."

With their memories and impressions of the past work of these men as data, many have convinced themselves that they can point out spots where one collaborator dominated the other for a while. The evidence of one of the collaborators is interesting. "I don't think there is a single speech of any length in any of our plays that we didn't both have something to do with," says Mr. Wilson. "Our method of collaboration is almost primitive. One or the other of us has an idea that will serve as a basis for a plot; we meet and talk it over. We decide upon the general course of the story, and take turns in telling each other this story in the simplest form possible. When we have it in a compact and tangible form, we chop it into chunks or scenes. Then we discuss the characters and some of the principal details, both of us taking notes, and then we are ready to call in a stenographer. In the case of a dialogue between two characters we each take one and act out our scene."

"Of course, I don't mean to say that we rattle it right off, for it often takes a long time to get a speech to sound real. When we have gone through the play in this way we make the poor stenographer read it to us, and bombard him with corrections and alterations. Then he types the entire thing and turns it over to us. We each go through it separately, revising and correcting, and then read it to each other to hear just how it sounds. After that we each read it over once more before we have a clean copy made for the manager's personal. You can very well see how the identity of individual passages is lost in this procedure."

LUMBER BOUGHT BY BIG RAILROADS

SEATTLE, Wash.—Orders for upward of 10,000,000 feet of lumber, consisting principally of ties and bridge stringers, have been placed with the mills in the southwestern part of Washington recently by the three railroads that are building new lines and repairing old ones in that section. Not only is there an unprecedented demand for dimension timber for construction purposes, but the eastern carshops are placing liberal orders at a large number of mills.

TOWN ON PACIFIC GETS NEW HALL

KEISO, Wash.—For a consideration of \$1250, the city council secured for one year the services of J. H. Gallagher, who recently purchased an interest in the Burcham & Byrnes Construction Company, of this place, to superintend the work of paving seven blocks of the town and the construction of the new hall, which is to be erected on Second and Pine streets.

THE NEW THEATRE STAFF.

The personnel of the New theatre's executive staff behind the scenes deserves identification.

Louis Calvert, who is to stage the New theatre's standard dramas and appear in important parts, was born in Manchester, Eng., in 1850. He was a son of the late Charles Calvert and made his first appearance at the Theatre Royal, Durban, Natal, in 1878. In the following year he went to Melbourne, Australia, and returned to England in 1880, where he toured with John Dewhurst, Miss Wallis and Osmond Tearle, and played a stock season with Miss Sarah Thorne at Margate. He was also seen as the Drury Lane theater in "A Run of Luck."

In 1887 he was with Irving at the Lyceum and in 1890 he formed his own company, which produced a large number of Shakespeare's plays, Browning's "The Blot on the Scutcheon," Ibsen's "Rosmersholm," Goethe's "Clavigo" and Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People," the latter on tour. He assisted Beerholm Tree in some of his Shakespearean productions, notably "Julius Caesar." He staged "Cyrano de Bergerac" at Wyndham's in 1900, appeared in "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," "John Bull's Other Island," "Captain Drew on Leave," and in "Major Barbara." Since then he has produced "Amasis" and "Sweet Kitty Bellairs."

During 1908 he appeared in Pinero's "The Thunderbolt," and Captain Williams in "Paid in Full," and as Pistol in "King Henry V." Some idea of Mr. Calvert's great versatility may be had from the fact that one evening he once appeared as the boy, Scroop, the Constable of France, Bates, Captain Jamy and the Duke of Burgundy in "King Henry V."

George Foster Platt, producer of modern interior dramas, has staged plays in New York less than five years, but he has made a notable reputation. Before he became a producer Mr. Platt tried acting with success, joining Daniel Frothingham's Lyceum theatre company, in which he played a small part in "The Marquis." He then traveled for a year under the same management, appearing in "Sweet Lavender." After three years with the Palmer stock company and with Miss Kate Claxton he left the stage to embark in business. He returned to the stage in San Francisco as stage manager at the Alcazar theatre. During a period of nine years he acted in and stage-managed plays for stock companies in San Francisco, St. Louis and Milwaukee. During this time he "put on" in the neighborhood of 500 works. He has also produced and traveled with two plays of his own, namely, "The Master of Ceremonies," and "Frederick the Great," in which Lewis Morrison starred. While with the Tannhauser stock company in Milwaukee he wrote and produced several plays during a period of four years. During the past three years he has produced many plays in this city, among them being "The Man on the Box," "The Three of Us," "The Triangle," "The Coming of Mrs. Patrick," "The Worth of a Woman," and "This Woman and This Man."

Wilfrid North, assistant producer, was for four seasons stage manager for Mrs. Fiske in "Teas of the D'Urbervilles," and Captain Dobbin in "Becky Sharp." He later played four seasons with Miss Marlowe.

NOTES.

Boston's music lovers will welcome with delight the announcement by Manager Schoeffel that he has secured "The Love Cure" for early presentation at the Tremont. This is Henry W. Savage's most important production in the field of operetta since the "Merry Widow," and has been greeted by the New York critics and playgoers as a worthy successor to that worldwide success.

Harrison Rhodes, the dramatist, is in town. He came here immediately after his return from Europe, where he had been for the summer. He is one of the authors of "A Gentleman from Mississippi," now playing at the Park theatre, and he had not seen it for some time. While here he is the guest of Thomas A. Wise, who collaborated with him upon the piece.

Miss Marion Abbott, Bijou Strong in "The Patriot," is well known to Boston theatergoers. She was with Marie Doro in "The Morals of Marcus," and she has appeared with Charles Frohman's organizations for seven or eight years.

The Messrs. Shubert announce that rehearsals of "The City," the last and most ambitious serious drama by the late Clyde Fitch, have begun under the direction of John Emerson. Walter Hampden will play the leading role.

HAWAIIAN MAPS TO BE CORRECTED

R. B. Marshall, chief geographer of the bureau of the geological survey, sailed for the Hawaiian islands to prepare maps of the islands for administrative purposes and bring the old ones up to date, says the San Francisco Call. He will also seek out favorable sites for reservoirs. It is said that the planters have gone as far as they can in the development of the islands and that the problem that now confronts the government is how to provide water during the dry season.

Marshall O. Leighton, United States hydrographer, returned from the islands a few weeks ago, having made an examination of the water development possibilities there.

He reported that the work of seeking water is useless unless correct maps are provided.

URGED FOR MAYOR OF ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Judge John J. Brady has declined the Democratic nomination for mayor and it is announced that George C. Higen is to be nominated by the Democrats and other so-called Independents.

Literary Notes from a London Viewpoint

The delegates of the international conference of the press met in London last month, and of the three inaugural speeches that of Lord Burnham, the honorary president of the conference, is especially worthy of note in these columns. Speaking of the fact that a large space in every journal was used for foreign news, he emphasized the growing spirit of friendship and understanding in the world's press. He spoke also of the beneficent possibilities of the press of the future in developing international sympathies and influencing the well-being, the education and the progress of mankind. Finally he described the journalist as a man on whose untiring work the sun never sets, a soldier in the great army of peace whose weapon might scarcely be laid aside by night or day, so busy was it in the service of the progress of the world.

G. K. Chesterton must certainly use up more ink than any other man we know of. A single week has seen three books published with his name on the title-page—his volume of essays, "Tremendous Trifles," the new World's Classics edition of Carlyle's "Past and Present" with an introduction by him; and "The Pilgrim's Progress" in Cassell's Little Classics similarly recommended. He has also given evidence before the censorship committee and written articles in the Daily News and Illustrated London News. His constant reader must find it difficult to keep up with him.

From authors and publishers alike comes a cry of something akin to dismay at the disturbed political outlook in Great Britain just now. Under ordinary circumstances at this time a fair harvest is to be expected, but when men's minds become occupied with politics, literature goes to the wall. It would seem that men's thoughts are likely to be still more occupied with politics and that at no distant date, hence the disquietude referred to above. Perhaps this is all the more so as there is an exceptionally heavy list of books on the stocks—travel, biography, history and fiction being all well represented.

A very popular form of literature just now is of a class that can hardly be characterized as biography, but rather biographical notes as reminiscences, social and anecdotal gossip. We referred to two of these last week, and this week we have noticed two reviews of "My Recollections" by the Countess of Cardigan (Everleigh Nash), "Mémorial and Letters of Francis W. Newman" (Kegan Paul) by L. G. Sieveking, "Mem-

LITERARY NOTES.

The advertising columns of an old newspaper are an interesting medium for the study of the social life of the past, even as up-to-date advertisements of a modern newspaper clearly indicate the trend of modern thought in all directions of industry and recreation. The utterances of the leader writer may be prompted by the necessity of filling space. The advertiser alone invariably writes not because he has to say something, but because he has something to say and wants to say it so badly that he is willing to pay for the privilege of doing so.

Brief News About the State

MEDFORD.

The Millside Mothers Club tendered an informal reception to Superintendent of Schools Fred H. Nickerson and wife at the home of Mrs. J. J. MacDonald yesterday afternoon.

The annual inspection of Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence post 66, G. A. R., was held last evening in Grand Army hall in charge of Lieut. Milton N. Roberts, U. S. N., retired, assisted by Adj. George D. Kellum. The post had as guests the auxiliary, Camp 74, Sons of Veterans, and Sarah E. Fuller tent, Daughters of Veterans.

The Baptist East Association held its first meeting of the season in the First Baptist church yesterday.

EVERETT.

The city is to install a new system of book-keeping in all city departments. The men's club of Grace Episcopal church has elected: President, George Restall; vice-president, Frank Skinner; secretary and treasurer, Joseph Fleming; executive committee, Albert Purdy, John Harvey, George Suter and Hugh Greives.

Mizpah lodge, Knights of Pythias, paid an official visit to Stoneham lodge of Stoneham last evening.

ROXBURY.

The Arion Quartette consisting of George W. Faulkner, T. B. Melhatten, C. C. Harriman and C. A. R. Martin, will give a concert in the Presbyterian church Sunday evening.

A business block is being erected in Center street, opposite the Plant factory.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, Mrs. Margaret Sommers, Mrs. Katherine Elliott and Mrs. W. E. Boyden have been appointed a committee to have charge of the annual bazaar of the Alpha Club.

Following the completion of repairs at Eliot square the street department is resurfacing Highland avenue.

BROOKLINE.

The work of repaving Village square has so far progressed that the southerly side, from High street to Morris avenue, will be opened to travel today.

The new swimming club of the Brookline Athletic Association has arranged to hold its first trials on Tuesday evening, Nov. 4.

A series of four lectures for the benefit of the John D. Runkle school art fund will be given by Fraulein Hermine Steuven of Wellesley College on the afternoons of Nov. 8, 15, 22 and 29, at 3:15 o'clock, in the school building.

John C. Packard, sub-master of the high school, will speak before the teachers' meeting in the Pierce school hall at 3:15 o'clock next Monday afternoon.

WALTHAM.

A party of city officials and citizens today is inspecting the Edison Company plant as its guests.

A Republican rally will be held at

Maynard hall here Oct. 28. A smaller rally will be held next Monday evening.

The annual ball of the Firemen's Relief Association will be held in Maynard hall Dec. 2.

Mayor Edward A. Walker has arranged with the Edison Company and the Newton & Watertown Gas Light Company to give a public exhibition of their respective street lights.

The high school seniors will hold a social in the assembly hall Oct. 22.

MELROSE.

An entertainment held last evening in the city auditorium by the ladies' auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. netted over \$100. A large thermometer has been placed in front of the Y. M. C. A. building on Main street to indicate the increase in membership secured this month. The "mercury" already registers 150.

The first meeting of the Ladies Chaminade Choral Society was held in Hawthorne hall last evening with 50 members present.

At the annual meeting of the Highlands Congregational church the following officers were elected: Pastor, the Rev. John O. Paisley; clerk, George W. Bgsford; treasurer, William H. Loring; collector, William H. Perkins; auditor, John T. King.

WELLESLEY.

The football game between Wellesley High and the Allen school team of West Newton will be played tomorrow afternoon on Hunnewell playground.

The first of a series of lectures on "Lyrical Poetry" will be given this afternoon by Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., at his home on Worcester street.

The twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Wellesley Club will be observed at its opening meeting this season in Boston next Monday evening.

BEVERLY.

Registration for the state election closed at City hall last evening with the names of 3683 voters on the list.

The wedding of Miss Isabel Walton Stiles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stiles, and Arthur H. Burnham is to take place Wednesday evening, Oct. 27.

A regular meeting of the common council will be held tonight.

NEWTON.

The Abundant Congregational church will hold a social this evening.

A series of amateur theatricals is to be given by the Theatricals of the First Universalist church, Newtonville.

The Newton Center Womens Club commences its season with a meeting in Bray hall today.

Principal Guy M. Winslow has invited residents of Abundant to attend Henry T. Bailey's lectures on the "Home Beautiful," which begin tonight in the Lasell Seminary gymnasium.

Musical Events In Boston

BISPHAM RECITAL.

DAVID BISPHAM, baritone, assisted by Woodruff Rogers, accompanist, gave a song recital in Jordan hall Wednesday afternoon with the following program:

"Behold, along the dewy grass," from "The Seasons," Haydn; Frost scene, from "King Arthur," Purcell; Jacobite song, "Edward," from Percy's "Reliques"; "Loewe," by Celia's Arbor, Mendelssohn; "Omnipotence," Schubert; "She wandered Down the Mountainside," Frederick Clay; "Now Sleeps the Crimson Petal," Roger Quilter; "Woo Thou Thy Snowflake," from "Ivanhoe," Arthur Sullivan; "The Wind Among the Reeds," from the poetry of W. B. Yeats, Ch. M. Loeffler; "Zephyrus," "Fish-Wharf Rhapsody," Henry F. Gilbert; four American Indian songs, Charles Wakefield Cadman; "The Pauper's Drive," "The Fiddler of Dooney," "To Russia," Sidney Homer.

A recital of songs entirely in English is an event seldom chronicled in the latter days of Boston concerts. One group of songs in English is usually the most a singer will venture on, and often enough this is chosen from the more feeble or the more hackneyed of the available works. Too often the group in English is put on the program merely as a concession to those of the audience who are strangers to the German, French and Italian tongues; the singer having no particular interest in the songs for their own sake. And there have appeared on song recital programs in Boston works by local composers put there palpably to flatter local pride.

David Bispham chose to sing wholly in English because the more weight he gave to that language the better argument he could make for the American song composer, in whom, if possible, he is more interested just now than he ever has been before. He gave chief interpretive importance to the two songs of Loeffler, which came at the middle of his program, and to three of Sidney Homer, which came at the end. Any program maker but Mr. Bispham would have contrasted the American works with masterpieces of the German school, but he thought that a better thing for his purposes than this much-employed contrast was to set off American music against English music. Hence Purcell and Sullivan preceded Loeffler and Homer.

By way of compromise in the German school Mendelssohn was admitted to the program with a song set to an English poem; Schubert, too, was admitted, but he was sung in an English translation. It happened that the only distracting element in the whole scheme was the song of Schubert, for the translator did not quite conquer his problem of finding

English phrases and words that would go smoothly with the music.

The chief honors of the program went to Loeffler with his music for two allegorical poems of Yeats. The refinement, the subtlety of thought in these pieces put them apart from the work of any other composer, though not from other works of Loeffler himself. Mr. Bispham was requested by notes sent behind the scenes to repeat these tone allegories, as he himself described them, and after the Indian songs he sang them again.

The Indian songs of Cadman begin with primitive melodies which make the listener think the Indians must have learned their music from the Scotch. From the simple melodies the music passes into regular modern song tunes, with rich accompanying chords. The songs display an art which, to say the least, is based on an intelligible system.

Mr. Bispham kept his most interesting song till the last, and also kept nearly all his original audience to hear it. Joaquin Miller's poem "To Russia," which Mr. Bispham, through Sidney Homer's music, has brought out from hiding, is a plea to Russians to refrain from abusing the Jew; for the Jew, since the poet, helped bring the Russians from savagery, gave them "the patient Christ," gave them their God and their Christian creed.

Buonamici will give his piano recital in Steinert hall Tuesday afternoon Nov. 9. Felix Fox will give his recital there Thursday afternoon, Nov. 18.

At the Wullner-Koenen concert in Symphony hall Saturday afternoon Oct. 27, Conrad von Bos will accompany the singers in their duets. Mr. Bos at this concert will play a group of piano solos.

GREAT OVATIONS TO MR. DIAZ.
CALERA, Mex.—The trip of President Diaz from Mexico City has been a continuous ovation. At every stop crowds have gathered with flags and flowers and cheered those journeying northward to meet the presidential party from Washington.

CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL, 2 Performances

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(40 Players)

Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 23, at 2.30

In a performance of Shakespeare's

A Midsummer Night's Dream

Incidental Music by Mendelssohn

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 26, at 8.15

SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY

THE TEMPEST

Music by Sir Arthur Sullivan

ORCHESTRA OF SYMPHONY PLAYERS

GUSTAV STRUBE, Conductor

TICKETS, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Public

sale opens Friday, Oct. 15. Mail orders

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Boston Symphony Orchestra

MAX FIEDLER, Conductor

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On Thursday Evenings, Oct. 21, Nov. 18,

Dec. 16, Jan. 20, Feb. 10, March 3, March 21

and April 24.

The assisting Solo Artists will be Miss

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Messrs. MISCHA ELMAN, HEINRICH

GEHARD, SYLVAIN NOACK, and HEIN-

RICH WARKER.

Season Tickets \$7, at Geo. H. Kent's Uni-

versity Book Store, Harvard Sq., Cam-

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ENGLAND'S LEATHER MEN ARE DISTURBED BY OUR FREE HIDES

Brisk Buying by American Agents Raises Prices of Raw Material Against Foreign Manufacturers.

DRAINS THE MARKET

WASHINGTON—The story Americans usually hear is that high protection on some article or other is foisting the foreigner and saving the American market. Just now, however, there is some slight occasion for a different tune, thanks to the efforts of the valiant corps of free hide men.

Over in England the leather men are fretting themselves over the effect of free hides on their industry. An English paper is authority for the assertion that, with free hides, the American agents have been buying hides right and left, even in England, which, they complain are shipped as ballast across the ocean just as cheaply as they can be sent from one English town to another. The result of the efforts of Americans has been to raise the price of green hides in the English market, to the great concern of English leather men. They complain, too, that American leather comes into the market in competition with their own, whenever the American manufacturers make more than enough for consumption on this side of the water.

Englishmen do not need a protective tariff of approximately two cents a pound to induce the to go into the beet sugar business. As yet England has produced none of the \$100,000,000 worth of sugar which she consumes, but there has now been organized in Lincolnshire the Sugar Beet Syndicate of England, which proposes to go ahead as soon as it gets the promise of 3,000 acres of sugar beets. Half this area has already been promised. The farmers have been guaranteed \$3.52 for their beets.

The significant thing from the standpoint of the United States is that this organization has been effected without the least assurance of government help. The promoters tried some time ago to get the government to promise that they would be relieved of the internal tax, which is charged in England to counterbalance the customs duty. Had the government taken this step, it would have given the English sugar beet interests a protection of approximately half a cent a pound on sugar, that being the amount of the customs duty on imported sugar. But the government declined, presumably on the ground that such a course would be inconsistent with the theory of free trade upon which the country is now basing its economy.

The answer was virtually that the English producers of beet sugar must enter into competition on even terms with the pauper labor of Germany, France and even Java. This answer, coming from the government of the United States, might have staggered promoters in this country, where the business interests are accustomed to seek refuge under the ample folds of the protective cloak. But in England the prominent and reputable residents of Lincolnshire went ahead with their organization. They determined not to cease their request for government aid to the extent of the half cent a pound, but they declare, according to Consul Mahin of Nottingham, that failure to get a concession from John Bull will not mean the abandonment of the project.

These gentlemen are acting upon expert advice, and presumably know what they are doing. Their experts doubtless know something about the sugar beet industry in the United States and elsewhere, with the returns which may be expected. With this knowledge and in the face of the probability that they will have to pay an internal tax, they propose to build a plant this coming winter and operate it next season. All of which recalls the fact that the American public is paying greatly increased prices for sugar because of the protection alleged to be necessary; and that the American labor in beet sugar states which is being protected from the pauper labor of England, Germany and the rest consists largely of immigrants from Austria-Hungary and southern Europe.

And now the question is how the maximum and minimum tariff will work out in practice. One effect of the Aldrich-Payne bill is already apparent. France has taken notice of the provision that reciprocity agreements heretofore made will be terminated. It happens that the agreement with France terminates Oct. 31, and she has taken official notice of that fact.

Nothing has been said on the subject of the rates which will apply after that date, but the presumption is that the United States, having ceased to grant a tariff concession to France, must pay the general rates of on stuff which it sells to the French. Nor is there any remedy for that just now.

The President is not authorized by the new tariff law to extend the minimum rates to any country until next spring. Accordingly there must be a period of six months during which France must either follow suit and exact the highest rates from us, or else submit to the injustice of paying the highest rates herself while giving us the benefit of low rates on important exports. It is inevitable that France and the other countries, as their reciprocity agreements with us expire, will subject this country to their maximum rates. Accordingly when it comes time for the President to extend the minimum rates of any country, he will probably find that the countries already was on deck.

CENSUS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IS TO BE TAKEN IN NEW YORK

Bill Passed for Enumeration as Result of Charge That Many of Proper Age Fail to Attend.

BAR PICTURE TAKERS

NEW YORK—This city is soon to have its first census of school children. A bill providing for the enumeration was passed recently as the outcome of a charge that 100,000 children of school age in this city are not attending school. The system to be adopted is similar to that in vogue in London. Daily reports will be made by a staff of enumerators and every movement on the part of the children from one district to another will be carefully watched.

A permanent census board is to be appointed of which the mayor, police commissioner and the superintendents of every city of first class in the state will be represented. Three hundred policemen will do the work of enumerating in this city. The bill provided that the parents should report to the station houses and give descriptions of their children. Police Commissioner Baker, however, did not deem this plan practicable, as the parents could not be relied upon, and he, therefore, modified his orders to meet the demands of the occasion.

Having been once dignified by the title of secretary of state does not for all time exempt the holder from the restrictions of the 40-mile speed limit, as Robert Bacon discovered but recently on the Jericho turnpike near Westbury, L. I. Mr. Bacon was in a hurry to reach his home in Westbury and being at the wheel of his own car yielded to the impulse to turn on a little more power. He was apprehended by Motorcycle Patrolman Seaman, who released him on his promise to appear today before Magistrate Weeks at Great Neck.

That the police of New York are very poor business men is clearly the logical deduction after reading the recent report of the bureau of municipal research. Here are a few examples of the prices paid for supplies at various times.

Circular typewriter erasers 80 cents per dozen in open market.

Circular typewriter erasers 24 cents per dozen under department's contract.

Manila pads, 2 1/2 cents each in open market.

Manila pads, 3 1/2 cents each under department's contract.

Finger-print filing cardboards, \$1.07 each, paid by police department.

Finger-print filing cardboards, 19 cents each, price quoted to bureau of municipal research.

The following irregularities were disclosed in the course of an investigation of the payment of bills:

Goods paid for but never delivered; dealer paid twice for one delivery; bill paid before goods had been delivered or billed by the dealer; payment withheld on bills for months and in some cases years; dealer's bills destroyed and bills for increased amounts made out and passed by the department; dealer's bills destroyed and other bills substituted therefor by the police department, the original dates being changed and several bills combined in one, so that the dealer on receipt of the warrant from the department of finance was unable to check to his ledger the bills paid.

Private persons will hereafter be barred from taking pictures in or about the Brooklyn navy yard. The reason for the new regulation is that promises to transmit the proofs of photographs taken to the authorities have been violated so frequently. Only the press is from now on entitled to permits.

Even if a suffragette cannot yet vote, she can keep a secret. This is evidently the candid opinion of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, president of the newly-formed Political Equity Association. In a circular sent out to swell the list of recruits she says decidedly that the names of members who for private reasons do not wish it known that they are identified with the suffragist movement will not be divulged. "The association to this extent is a secret one," says she. Male and female advocates of the extension of the suffrage to women are cordially invited to join her organization, and incidentally to specify the amount of their contributions. The space for this latter is ready to fill out on the card which accompanies the circular.

Ex-Police Commissioner Bingham will speak on police topics and municipal government at a meeting on Washington Heights tonight.

Out of 7490 applications, 3035 students have enrolled in the classes to be held this winter at Cooper Union. A course in civics will be commenced on Oct. 25 and a class in economics on Oct. 28. This latter is a new addition to the curriculum. There will also be classes in art and technical subjects.

have their backs up on the tariff proposition, and it will be necessary to give the diplomats something to do to get them in a proper frame of mind to enjoy the benefits of our minimum rates. Indeed, it seems now somewhat uncertain whether the minimum rates will have that wide application which it was generally supposed they would have during the time that the tariff discussion was on deck.

INTO JUAREZ AHEAD OF PRESIDENT TAFT

Sketchy story of the Mexican city, its people and its customs.

THIS bright pen picture of the Mexican city of Juarez, which our President is soon to visit, is taken from the entertaining volume entitled "Mexico? Si, Señor," by Thomas L. Rogers, issued by the Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited.

STANDING on the bridge over the Rio Grande, the Major, pointing toward the south, said to his companions, "Yonder is the land of wonders; tomorrow we shall enter it, a land which excites the admiration of every visitor of intelligence. Its past history is so mysterious, its present is so promising, and its possibilities for the future are so vast that the thoughtful mind has the widest range both backward and forward."

"A walk of half a mile from this bridge will reveal to you as strange scenes as you would find in Cairo or Calcutta. It will introduce you into what will seem almost another world, so different from our own are the customs, the costumes and the characteristics of the people even here on the border line."

"Here comes a car," exclaimed the Captain. "All aboard for Mexico. It's a bobtail car, not a very stylish rig for us to go in to visit our sister republic."

"Look out for the mule when the bell rings," said the Corporal.

"The mule, the faithful mule," said the Major, "how much this country owes to this abused servant! His praises have never been properly sung, nor have his virtues been fairly recorded. His vices have been heralded over the world by a vicious and venal press, the function of which seems to be to let the evil which men (and mules) do live after them, and to see to it that the good is off interred with their bones." Even so genial a soul as the lamented Josh Billings said, "If I was going to attend the funeral of a mule I'd stand in front of him." Now, that is too bad. This country couldn't have been brought to its present high degree of civilization without the much-maligned mule and his little brother the burro. You will know these comely creatures better before you get back to Boston, and I'll venture that you will think of them kindly ever after."

As they entered the car the Captain remarked, "Why! the driver is smoking, and so is the conductor!"

"Of course," replied the Major, "and so are the passengers."

"Upon my word," whispered the Corporal, "there is a woman smoking, too. Isn't that odd?"

"The Mexicans smoke everywhere, in

They'll get there one of these bright days, and surprise you as well as themselves. You see they have already begun; there has been more growth here in the last 10 years than in the 200 years previous to 1880.

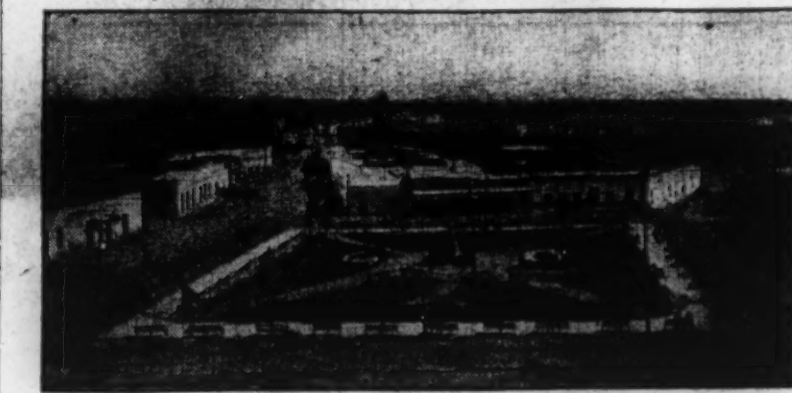
"I'll give you a little modern history now. In 1885 this place was the actual capital of the republic of Mexico. Wherever Benito Juarez, the President, was, there was the capital, and he was here for nearly a year, keeping out of the hands of the French. At last the foreigners were beaten, and Juarez and his cabinet resumed business in the city of Mexico. He was 'three times elected President, and died in office in 1872. He was pure Indian, a grand specimen of the old Aztec race. He was a great man, and the Mexican people honor his name as we do that of Washington. In 1888 a statue was erected here to his memory, and the

tion of the Mexican Central railway. It is a handsome structure of a single story, and of cool, gray color, built, after the Mexican style, around an open court or patio. Plats of grass, palm trees, plants and flowers give the patio the appearance of a park, and abundance of water keeps it always fresh and cool. The north end of the building is used by the officials of the division, and the south end is devoted to waiting rooms, restaurant, express and baggage rooms. Entrance to all the offices is made from the patio. Happy is he who bath his place of business looking out upon such a refreshing scene.

"Isn't this nice?" exclaimed the Captain.

"I should say so," said the Corporal. "It's like to be division superintendent myself and have my office here."

"I don't know of anything finer than this, for its purpose, in either the United



VIEW OF MEXICAN CITY OF JUAREZ.

Formerly known as Paso del Norte, the name of this city was changed in honor of Benito Juarez, who was for a number of years president of Mexico, and regarded as its liberator. On Saturday next President Diaz is to lay the corner-stone here of a monument to his memory.

name of Paso del Norte was changed to Juarez in his honor. As I have said, the idea of progress has arrived and is at work. See that fine new custom house—You should have seen the old one! And you see improvements going on everywhere; slowly, perhaps, but steadily Juarez is growing more like its neighbor over the river."

"Really," said the Captain, "there is something pleasing in the 'comfortable look' of the place. These adobe houses, low and flat roofed, cannot be very attractive to the eye, but an inspection of them shows that they are the best for such a climate, and that they can be made very charming within."

"Yes, that is true; all through Mexico, in every house, however poor or however forbidding it may look outside, you will find signs of a love for the beautiful. Poverty alone prevents the people, as a whole, from having the prettiest homes

States or Mexico," said the Major. "It seems just perfect, but then, it's only a sample of the style of the company. As fast as possible, stations, restaurants, shops and houses belonging to the company are being brought to the high standard of which this is a completed specimen. This is only one of several large buildings of the company here."

"Well," said the Captain, "this is the nineteenth century, sure enough. Here is the sign of the power that can transform Mexico by teaching her her own power and assisting her to develop her great resources."

"I am proud of the enterprise of our own country," said the Major, "but for that, Mexico might have had to wait a century longer before she could shake off her lethargy, but now the United States has shown her what to do and how to do it."

"Good for the United States," exclaimed the Corporal. "Let's go back to that best of countries."

"All right," replied the Major, "and here comes Uncle Sam's collector of customs, but the treasury department won't get anything out of us this time."

"Any goods?" asked the collector.

"Nothing, sir," answered the Major.

"Passed again," he added, as the collector left the car; "but that fellow took 50 cents from me pretty quickly the last time I met him. I had a parcel in my hand containing a dozen photographs, which I had bought in that curio store. He scented the game and brought it down."

"What did they cost?" he asked.

"Two dollars," I answered.

"Fifty cents duty," he remarked, and the car stopped while he waited for me to settle.

"I think I'll return them, for the seller did not tell me they were dutiable."

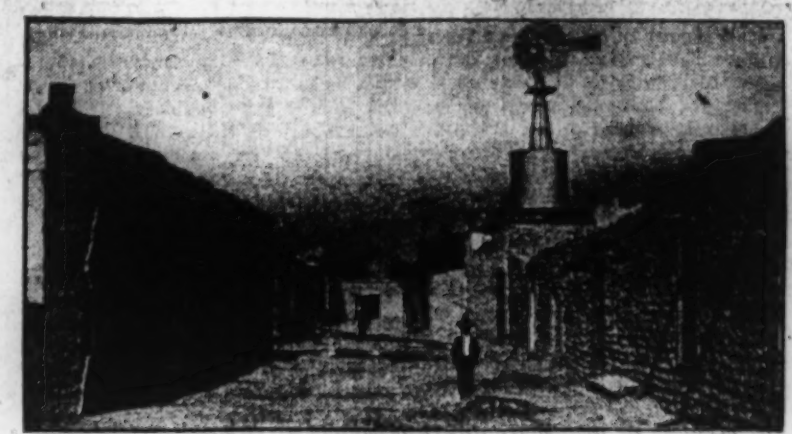
"All right, you can do that, but you must pay the duty first."

"Have I crossed the line?" I asked.

"You have crossed the Rubicon," said the scholarly deputy collector of the United States customs at El Paso, Texas.

"I paid, and as I rode, the question of the ages, 'Why did Caesar pause at the Rubicon?' seemed to have been solved at last. There must have been a customs collector there, who held him up for tribute. 'Great Caesar's ghost!' said I (to myself as I supposed). The driver must have understood me, for he turned and said, 'Si, señor.'"

"If the Rubicon wasn't more of a river than this Rio Grande," said the Corporal, "Caesar probably paused on account of surprise at seeing no water. A Roman candle could have made this river now, and not wet its fuse, and a Roman soldier wouldn't wet his ankles."



CALLE CERRADA.

Residence street in Juarez. The interiors of the houses present a much more attractive appearance than the exteriors.

of the parish. Some fine carving can be seen on the great beams which hold up the heavy roof, but the altar and the pulpit are severely simple. Well, boys, this is enough of the seventeenth century; let us get into the glorious nineteenth, that suits me better."

A short walk brought them to the station.

ENJOINS TWO-CENT RATE LAW. SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — The constitutionality of the Illinois 2-cent rate law is attacked by the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company, and Judge Humphrey has granted a preliminary injunction restraining the state's attorney general from enforcing the rate act against the receivers of the road.

NEW KOREAN BANK CHARTER EXTENDS FIFTY-YEAR TERM

Capital Stock Is Five Million Dollars in Gold, Divided Into Shares of Small Denomination.

ROYALTY PROVIDED

The London and China Telegraph prints the following description of the plans for the new Korean bank:

The period of existence granted by the charter of the Central Bank of Korea is 50 years from the date of registration, with a prospect of extension at the end of that term. There is to be a president whose term of service is five years, and who will be assisted by three directors serving for three years, and two managing directors serving for two years.

The capital is \$5,000,000 gold, in \$50 shares, all of which must be registered in the name of their owners. The scope of the bank's business seems to be much more extended than is usually the case with a central bank; it will practically perform all the functions of an ordinary bank. With regard to royalty, the bank has to pay to the government one-half of everything that it earns above a net profit of 12 per cent.

For the purposes of the bank's business the Korean government is to lend it \$750,000 without interest. This money will lie unredeemed for five years, and will thereafter be paid back in 10 years by annual instalments. An establishment committee of five persons, namely, two Koreans and three Japanese, are to meet at the residence of the minister of finance, under the presidency of Baron Matsuo, governor of the Bank of Japan; \$1,500,000 of the capital is to be subscribed by the Korean government, and the remaining \$3,500,000 will be offered to the Korean and Japanese public; but, of course, the great bulk of it will be subscribed by the Japanese.

OLDEST COMPANY IN BOSTON QUILTS

The Boston & Roxbury Hill Corporation, the first business corporation in Massachusetts, has voted to dissolve.

It was this concern that constructed a dam in 1815 from Charles street to Sewall's point in Brookline, and this dam later took the name of Beacon street. Over \$2,000,000 profit was made by the shareholders, largely from the sale of land held by the company on the water side of the street and in the vicinity of Bay State road.

As all the land has been sold and the mills which it erected long since destroyed, there is nothing left for the corporation to do.

MRS. MACKAY DENIES RIGHT FOR MILITANT SUFFRAGE METHODS

President of Equal Franchise Society Deplores the Street Corner Exposition of Propaganda.

PLANS BIG MEETING

NEW YORK—Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Equal Franchise Society, has announced that the society has engaged the Garden theater in this city and arranged for a series of meetings, at which Bishop McVickar of Rhode Island, Everett Colby of New Jersey and perhaps Martin W. Littleton will speak in defense of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Mackay at the same time issued a statement defining the purposes and the position of the Equal Franchise Society. In it she deplores militant methods, and declares that the movement for franchise for women is not a fight for rights, but merely the logical evolution of justice. The statement in part says:

"We feel that to secure the franchise for women that it is not necessary for us to imitate methods which are being used in other countries. I will not endorse the militant methods. It has not seemed necessary in the past, and I do not think it will be necessary in the future for us to go out to the street corners and shriek out the propaganda to the passerby."

"We do not think that as an organization we have a right to demand an expression of opinion from the candidates at this coming election. We prefer to leave politics alone until our sex is sharing the responsibility with the other sex. I feel that the main reason for suffrage is community of interest between the sexes. It is not in any sense a fight for rights, but the logical evolution of justice."

HISTORIC CHURCH TO HAVE NEW SITE

NEW YORK—The corner-stone of the new church for the congregation of the Old South church of New York, officially known as the Dutch Reformed church, will be laid at the southwest corner of Park avenue and Eighty-fifth street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

This historic organization was founded early in the history of Manhattan, its first place of worship being in the stockade in the old fort at the Battery. Thence it was moved near the site now occupied by the city hall. Again, the place of worship was transferred to East Twenty-first street, near the Albany post road, and about 50 years ago the edifice now to be superseded, at the southeast corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, was built.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.
Tremont and Boylston Streets

Furs

Absolute Reliability is the most essential thing in buying furs. On this particular feature we make our plea for your patronage.

As Manufacturers We Sell to You Direct.

A Saving of 20 to 40 per cent is assured you

Special Inducement
for Friday and Saturday, Oct. 15 and 16

RUSSIAN PONY COATS

52 inches long, made of Chapelle Dyed Skins, beautifully marked and very glossy; lined with grey or black Skinner satin. Regular retail value \$7.50.

Special for these
two days at... 42.50

Furs sent to your residence for comparison, if not the greatest values that you have seen, may be returned without expense to you.

You Ought to Hear the Pleasant Things

the people say of us who are buying through our Monitor advertising. If you want references write us. Meanwhile ask for samples of the Java floss filling and ticking which go in the DE LUXE Mattress. "The sun revives it." You never slept on a more luxurious bed. Price \$15.00. Freight prepaid east of the Mississippi.

THE C. F. WING CO., New Bedford, Mass.

Inauguration at Dartmouth College Today Is Tenth in History

Eminent Educators, Statesmen, State Officials, Students and Other Noted Men Attend the Formal Induction of the New President in Webster Hall in Hanover.

(Continued from Page One.)

The chapel service lasted less than a quarter of an hour and then all filed out to prepare for the chief exercises of the day.

Soon the campus was a picturesque scene as hurrying aids and important dignitaries hastened to add the chief marshal, Prof. Craven J. Laycock, in marshaling the forces for the procession through the college yard.

Black gowns and caps, bearing in scores of cases the broad purple stripes emblematic of masters' and doctors' degrees were seen, while here and there a brightly hued hood told of higher honors. Most conspicuous of all stood out the scarlet gowns of Ambassador James Bryce and of the Rev. Francis Brown, both recipients of high degrees from Oxford.

It was the work of an hour to marshal the forces, so that the varying degrees of precedence and rank should be properly observed, at the same time giving correct place in line to those who were to be of the program at the exercises or recipients of honors.

The line was formed, 2000 strong. Led by the inspiring strains of a band the procession moved out from the college yard in front of Old Dartmouth and the Old Row on to the green carpet of the campus. The line embraced the four sides of the campus and doubled and crossed again, moving slowly and

president of this college, and assure him of the cordial co-operation of our state and people. As an alumnus of Bowdoin, I wish to express my sincere personal interest.

"This college cherishes with undiminished regard the memory of its generous patron, Lord Dartmouth, and appreciates the continued interest in it by his successor. On this occasion the early English founders and benefactors are represented by one of the world's foremost men of letters, the Hon. James Bryce, England's ambassador to America. May the bonds of friendship now uniting these two English-speaking countries grow stronger and stronger as the years roll by.

"Dartmouth College was established during the administration of John Wentworth, the second governor of New Hampshire, after its separation from Massachusetts, and when the province comprised but five counties. Through the friendly efforts of Governor Langdon in 1807 a grant of land was finally confirmed to the college.

"Thus the founding and history of our state are so intertwined with the founding and history of Dartmouth College, that our citizens who are so proud of New Hampshire's record and of the roll of illustrious men who have made her great, feel a personal pride in the progress and accomplishments of this college, and in the achievement of its graduates.

"Take the instance of Daniel Webster, born in the Granite State, educated in these classic shades, and a maker of imperishable history, not only for our state, but for our nation. In the historic battle of this institution for its existence, single-handed almost, he saved for it its birthright. But while he made its foundation secure, we must not forget those, some of whom are within sound of my voice, who within the last 20 years, by their wisdom, their courage, and their loyalty to their Alma Mater, have produced the grand conditions which now surround us.

"Let the state foster this seat of knowledge; let us show to those abroad that we fully prize its possession, and let the college on its part devote itself to extending further and yet further its well earned renown, ever bearing in mind, as I believe it will, that its policy must be broad, and that its acts must ever be dictated by the spirit of charity for all, and malice toward none; then will State and College be together a power for good government and the cause of liberal education."

Transfer of Presidency Is Marked by Ceremony

President William J. Tucker in naming his successor at the inauguration exercises, said in part:

"I am permitted, President Nichols, by the courtesy of the trustees, to introduce you at this point to a somewhat peculiar, because personal succession, into which each president of the college enters upon his induction into office. The charter of Dartmouth was written in personal terms. It recognizes throughout the agency of one man in the events leading up to and including the founding of the college. And in acknowledgment of this unique fact it conferred upon this man—founder and first president—some rather unusual powers, among which was the power to appoint his immediate successor.

"Of course, this power ceased with its first use, but the idea of a succession in honor of the founder was perpetuated; so that it has come about that the presidents of Dartmouth are known, at least to themselves, as also the successors of Wheelock, a distinction which I am quite sure that you will appreciate more and more. For Eleazar Wheelock was the type of the man, the impulse of whose life runs on in men, creating as it goes a natural succession—a scholar by the best standards of his time, the first Berkeley fellow at Yale; broad and courageous in his mental sympathies, a leader in the progressive movements of his age; and of so high and commanding a devotion of purpose that it brought him to an accomplished end.

"This man's life, to me, has been a constant challenge. Whenever I have been tempted to shirk work or to evade duty, I have found it healthful exercise to read this man's epitaph: 'By the gospel he subdued the ferocity of the savage, and to the civilized he opened new paths of science.'

Go, if you can, and deserve The sublime reward of such merit. 'I think the term 'The Successors of Wheelock' is worthy of public, if not of official recognition. Unwittingly Wheelock himself originated the expression in the very thoughtful provision which he tries to make for those of us who were to come after him. 'To my successors,' he says in his will, 'to my successors in the presidency I this to the Reverend Eleazar Wheelock, D.D., and to his successors in that Office.'

"This bowl, which, as I now produce it, seems so inadequate to the drafts of that time, for this very reason serves us better as a kind of loving cup. In the spirit of the original gift, but after the fashion of the later use, I now transfer it to you with the good will of the long succession, and in the personal hope that it may be many, many years before you will have the opportunity to transfer it to your successor."

Dartmouth Trustees Give a Banquet Here Tonight



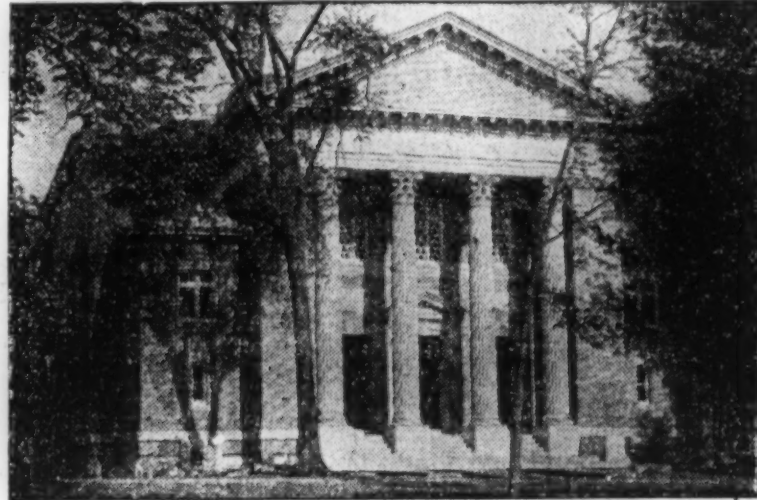
DINING ROOM, COLLEGE HALL AT DARTMOUTH.

Here the guests and officials will gather for the inaugural feast and listen to a flow of oratory to which President Nichols will contribute a prominent part.

don: I also give to my successors my house clock which was a donation made me by my much honored patrons, the Honorable Trust in London.

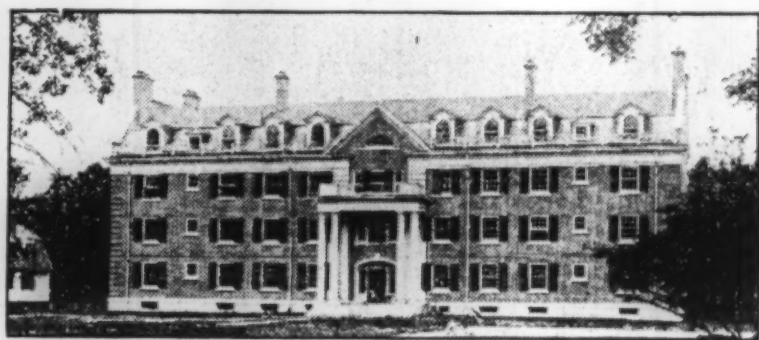
"It is no matter of surprise that these requisites of the succession have long since disappeared. But, happily, the intention of Wheelock was held in permanent shape. When John Wentworth, Governor of the province of New Hampshire, returned from the first commencement, he sent back, possibly as a reminder of a deficiency on that occasion, a silver punch bowl bearing this inscription:

"His Excellency John Wentworth, Esquire, Governor of the Province of New Hampshire, and those friends who accompanied him to Dartmouth the first Commencement in 1771, in testimony of their gratitude and good wishes present President Nichols accepted the bowl with the following words: 'Dr. Tucker: Through the years which



WEBSTER HALL, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

This imposing building, with its classic portico, is one of the older structures of the college at Hanover, N. H.



MASSACHUSETTS HALL, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The dormitories of the Hanover institution have been thrown open to the guests of the college during the inauguration ceremonies. In Massachusetts hall many prominent recipients of degrees are being housed.

may be given to me to serve this college worthily, I shall guard and cherish this symbol of the Wheelock succession for the mighty hands, through which it has passed, hands which have held high the torch of knowledge to light the homes, the workshops, the streets of the world, that men might work and dwell happily together, that none should grope in darkness, nor lose his way, nor run into any kind of danger, through mental or moral ignorance. I shall cherish this symbol of the Wheelock succession the more, sir, because it has come to my hands from you whom I have known and loved as my chieftain."

President Nichols Takes Up Problems of Colleges

Ernest Fox Nichols, D.Sc., LL.D., tenth president of Dartmouth College, in the inaugural address dealt with the problems of a college and their solution.

He said in part: "It is not of Dartmouth's individual problems but of her problems in common with other American colleges that I wish to speak. The twofold function of the college is to prepare its students on the one hand for the professional departments of the university; on the other hand for the requirements of active life; yet in both cases to instill high ideals of citizenship and to foster the finer qualities of mind and spirit. The current of college life should be so directed as to foster the finer qualities of mind and spirit which give men dignity, poise, and that deeper sense of honorable and unselfish devotion to the great and common good. College, like life, is whatever the man has industry, ability and insight to make of it.

"The problems of the college curriculum are those born of the intellectual development of the past 50 years. Long hostile or indifferent to the influences of the progress in natural and social technical subjects, the colleges clung to the time-honored creed of 'liberal education.' When they awoke to the fact that the intellectual atmosphere outside them was freer than that within, many of them swung suddenly to the opposite extreme. The result was the unbridled elective system.

"Under the elective system, or lack of system, for every student who gains a

distinct advantage by its license several of his less purposeful companions seek and find a path of least resistance, enjoy comfort and ease in following it, and emerge at the other end, four years older, but no more capable of service than when they entered.

"The classics are as truly humane today as they ever were. Technical studies have exalted observation and reason. We have grown in constructive imagination and the power to think relentlessly straight forward, but the vision has been mainly external. In the movement toward complete freedom, Dartmouth in common with many others pursued a middle course, producing in the so-called group system depth as well as breadth—an education liberal in fact as well as in name.

"Of late there has been popular over-emphasis of the technical subjects in our college curricula. Pure reason does not explain some of the deepest experiences of the race. The classics for delight as well as for discipline still have their place. The subtler promptings of the spirit need their interpretation through broad and effective religious teaching.

"Among the undergraduates, the man who lacks intellectual ambition presents the most serious problem. If he is to be retained in the college some means of rousing him must be found. The best means to this end would seem to be smaller classes and hence more direct personal contact between teacher and pupil. The hope of attaining this lies in increased funds for purposes of instruction. From every point of view the undergraduate is the central figure of the college. Him our restless critics would give no peace and he takes a gentle vengeance upon his accusers by being unconscious of them.

"In only one phase of college life today may a student other than shamefacedly show a full measure of pleasurable excitement, and that is in athletics. To blame intercollegiate athletics for the lack of scholarly enthusiasm is a mistake. The real cause lies in the condition of society and our national life. Intercollegiate sports make for undergraduate solidarity; they teach self-control, concentration and obedience. The severest test of a gentleman is his bearing in victory or defeat.

"Increasing the competitive element

Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols, Formerly of Columbia University, Officially Installed as President of Famous New Hampshire College to Succeed Dr. W. J. Tucker.

is the most human and humanizing influence in our civilization. Our dissatisfaction with it lies in comparison with our hopes for the future—with our educational ideals. Taking the good with the bad, our colleges have never been as well organized and equipped as now, nor have they ever done their work more effectively. We are not quite satisfied with the college, because it does not realize our later ideals of education, not because it falls short of our earlier ones. It is well to have ideals and to have them high, and it is a wholesome sign of intellectual vigor to be impatient at the long distance which separates the way things are done from the way we think they ought to be done. Beyond just measure we must keep clear of pessimism, if we are to go forward."

WILLIAM HERBERT PERRY FAUNCE, president of Brown University, NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, president of Columbia University, WOODROW WILSON, president of Princeton University, ARTHUR TWING HADLEY, president of Yale University, ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL, president of Harvard University, CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT, president emeritus of Harvard University, JAMES BURELL ANGELL, ex-president of the University of Michigan, HENRY BREWER QUINBY, Governor of New Hampshire, WILLIAM JEWETT TUCKER, ex-president of Dartmouth College.

At Railway Terminals

Seventeen Degrees Given by New Head of Dartmouth

President Nichols as the first executive act after his formal induction into office conferred 17 honorary degrees. The recipients were presidents of colleges in attendance upon the ceremonies, except that Governor Quinby and ex-President Tucker were also honored. The list follows:

Doctor of Science. RICHARD COCKBURN MACLAURIN, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Doctor of Divinity. OZORA STEARNS DAVIS, president of Chicago Theological Seminary. JOHN MARTIN THOMAS, president of Middlebury College. Doctor of Laws. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, president of Cornell University. CHARLES RICHARD VAN HISE, president of the University of Wisconsin. JOHN HUSTON FINLEY, president of the College of the City of New York. WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE, president of Bowdoin College. MATTHEW HENRY BUCKHAM, president of the University of Vermont.

The private car Commonwealth, occupied by Mrs. William H. Taft and party, will be delivered to the New Haven road tomorrow, by the Boston & Maine for the federal express, en route from Beverly to Washington.

It was necessary today to run three special trains for the Boston & Albany road's famous \$5 autumnal excursion to New York via Albany and the Hudson river.

The work on the large double-deck freight house that the Boston & Maine is erecting at Mystic wharf is being rushed to completion. When in service it will permit deliveries from the street level and lower yard at the same time.

The private car Edgmore, occupied by Vice-President Curtis of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, passed through Boston last night en route from Rockland, Me., to Philadelphia.

The painters are putting the finishing touches to the North station.

CALL TO WORCESTER CHURCH. WORCESTER, Mass.—The First Baptist church has extended a call to the Rev. Allen K. Foster, coordinate pastor of the Murey avenue Baptist church of Brooklyn, N. Y.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

34th Street

New York City

On Friday and Saturday, October the 15th and 16th.

LADIES' CLOAK DEP'TS. In Both Stores.

Broadcloth Evening Capes, silk lined and interlined. 22.50 and 32.50
Broadcloth Paletots, lined with gray or black satin. 24.00

JUNIOR SUIT DEP'TS. In Both Stores.

Suits of Cheviot or Tweed. Size 14 years. 18.50
Coats of wide wale Serge or Cheviot, lined with flannel. Size 8 to 14 years. 7.50 and 10.75
Skirts of Serge or Prunella Cloth. Plaited model. Length 28 to 35 inches. 3.50

MERINO UNDERWEAR DEP'TS. In Both Stores

Ladies' Ribbed Vests, silk mixture; finished with hand-crocheted yoke. 50c value 75c
Embroidered Italian Silk Vests. 2.25 value 3.25
Swiss Ribbed Merino Vests and Tights. 75c value 1.25

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

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New York City

BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.

SPECIAL EXCURSION

TO THE BERKSHIRE HILLS

A chance to see the beautiful Westfield Valley and the Hills of Western Massachusetts.

FRIDAY, October 22, 1909

Leave Boston at 8 a. m. on special train due Pittsfield 12:30 noon; returning, leave Pittsfield 6 p. m.

FOR TICKETS AND INFORMATION APPLY

886, 306, 332 Washington Street AND AT SOUTH STATION



Dorothy Dodd

Some new Autumn styles that are RATHER exclusive. Have that made to order look, that Smart style.

Shepard Norwell Co.

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND CALLING CARDS W.B. Clarke Co 26 and 28 Tremont Street

CLAIMS COLORADO FOR "DRY" COLUMN

PUEBLO, Col.—State prohibition in 1912 was declared a possibility by Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the W. C. T. U. of Colorado, in her annual address before the state convention. Mrs. Hungerford stated that the prohibition movement is gaining force and that if the work was properly conducted there is no reason why there should not be a vote on an amendment to the constitution in 1912 declaring for state prohibition.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

A fine parcel of Brookline realty has just changed hands through the office of Frank A. Russell. It is the estate at 151 Salisbury road, comprising a modern colonial house and 10,173 square feet of land, the whole valued by the assessors at \$19,800, of which \$5800 is on the land. The new owner is William Warren Towle, who buys for occupancy. Robert A. Southworth is the grantor.

NEWTON TRANSFERS.

Carrie M. Draper has sold to B. E. Rogers a house at 106 Lincoln street, Newton Highlands, assessed on \$6000. Alvord Brothers were the brokers. The same firm has disposed of a frame dwelling at 181 Langley road, Newton Center, to R. T. Wells. E. R. Benton is the grantor.

ALLSTON LAND CHANGES HANDS.

A lot of 8000 square feet of land on Commonwealth avenue, near Linden street, Allston, has been purchased by Courtenay Croker from William Dwyer through the office of Whitcomb, Wend & Co. The assessment on the plot is \$7500.

TRANSACTION IN CITY PROPER.

The sale of 16 Parkman street, near

Blossom street, West End, has been made by Niron Karnow to Dora Silver. There is a four-story and basement brick house, with 852 square feet of land, total assessed value \$6000.

ROXBURY-DORCHESTER.

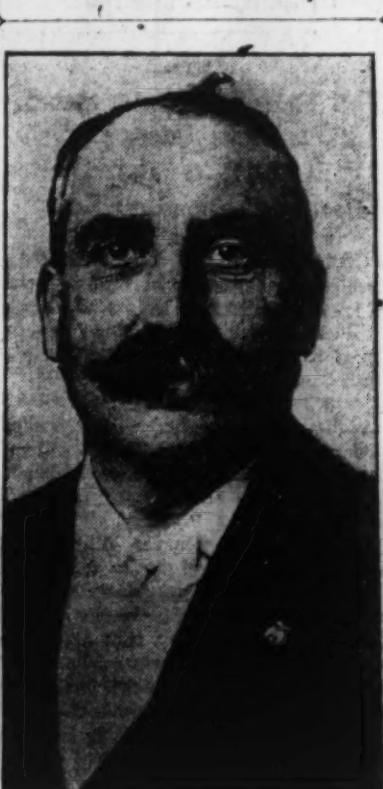
Two lots in Humboldt avenue, running through to Brookledge street, Elm Hill section, Roxbury, have been sold to Israel Sirk et al., who bought for immediate improvement. James I. Brooks gave the title.

Another transfer in Roxbury involves the property at 9 Millmont street, near the corner of Highland street. The grantor was K. E. A. Albee to David A. Vuill, who conveyed to Rose McLaney on private terms. There is a frame house standing on 11,002 square feet of land, the whole taxed for \$7900.

Title to the brick house with 4814 square feet of land at 28 John A. Andrew street running through to Newbern street, West Roxbury, has passed from Isaac Basinow et al to David Baer. The assessors' value is \$4900.

Title also has passed in the sale from Albert Silver et al. to Niron Karnow of the brick apartment house on Howard avenue near Dalketh street, Dorchester. The property is rated at \$5300.

Well Known Roxbury Man
Honored by City He Made
His Home in His Boyhood



EDWARD R. GREGORY.

Newly appointed member of Boston schoolhouse commission is a practical builder, succeeding Tilton S. Bell.

Edward R. Gregory of 172 Walnut street, Roxbury, who has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Tilton S. Bell as schoolhouse commissioner, is a native of New Brunswick. He came to Boston as a boy, was educated in the public schools. Then he served an apprenticeship as a carpenter, later buying the business of his employer.

Mr. Gregory is a sergeant in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, a member of Washington lodge of Masons, and past grand commander of America lodge of Odd Fellows.

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WILL ACT ON SUBSIDY BILL

Due Today to Make Some Disposal of the Resolution Favoring Federal Aid for Merchant Marine.

VITAL TO SHIPPING

NEW YORK—The Chamber of Commerce, at an adjourned meeting today, is scheduled to take action on the resolution in favor of ship subsidy.

There is a lively interest here in shipping circles as to the length to which the chamber will go in endorsing such views. The Chamber of Commerce is a powerful organization, considered the most influential of its kind in the United States, and its officers realize keenly the potency of its recommendations to Congress. They desire to safeguard the institution from being made the tool of schemers who desire subsidy legislation for their own personal ends, and not for the general good of our shipping.

In this connection the difference between bills dealing with subsidies and subventions may be mentioned. A subvention, as granted extensively in Great Britain, does not give something for nothing, but demands that ships be built under admiralty specifications, making them suitable for use by the government in case of need. It entails a consequent increase in cost and weight, and places them under the control of the government in any emergency or at any time when they may be called for. A subsidy, as discussed for possible adoption in this country, is the grant of something for nothing, and carries with it none of the obligations and restrictions so noticeable in the agreements between the British government and the Cunard and other steamship companies.

It is realized that the policy of subsidy is liable to abuse, and those in touch with the Chamber of Commerce believe it probable, owing to the general discussion and widespread publicity which followed the announcement that they were officially to endorse such a program and recommend it to Congress for legislation, that no extreme action will be taken on the resolution to be offered by the committee on the causes and decline of American shipping.

That part of the resolution which would vest in the committee the power to be judges of what shipping legislation should be adopted on behalf of the chamber probably will be dropped before it is adopted.

OFFERS TO BUILD ROAD FOR BONUS

EUGENE, Ore.—Stephen Carver, who built the Corvallis & Alsea railroad, has made a proposition to the citizens of Eugene to build a road from Eugene to Elma, as the first link of a road to the Siuslaw, for a bonus of \$40,000. The matter has been taken up by the Commercial Club. There is already a road projected over this route by the Lane County Asset Company, which has been endeavoring to interest capital in the project. Carver, seeing that immediate action is not probable, has stepped in and made this offer.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 310 Orchestra Bldg., 186 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

MELROSE IS PRETTY
EMERSON TERRACE, West Emerson st., right near steam and electric. Stores, churches, schools and every thing with sewer, water, gas, electric lights, telephone service, concrete sidewalks and the only place of recreation land near station; stop, think, select neighborhood, choice house lots, \$350 and upwards down \$10 and upwards a look, don't miss them as there are only a few left.
J. H. KELLEY, 528 Old South Bldg.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLINE
145,000 FT. OF LAND fronting Clark and Clinton roads, 5 min. walk to high school, close proximity to best school in Brookline; this land will be sold at a low figure. Address 29 Southampton st., Boston.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE OF FARMS AND COUNTRY PLACES CONTAINS OVER 250 DESCRIPTIONS AND 50 ILLUSTRATIONS. MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION. BREKID, REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 31 NO. MARKET ST., DEPT. C.

ALLSTON—Store and apartment house property on principal thoroughfare, brick and steel construction, near electric and steam cars, price assessed value or will exchange. WM. DWYER, 15 State st. Tel. 5539-31.

FINANCIAL
\$5000 WILL control specialty needed in every city and town; ask for full particulars. 101 Tremont st., room 513. JOHN ELLIS.

WINTER RESORTS
FOR RENT—Furnished cottages and cottage apartments of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 rooms each; also single rooms at Southern Pines, North Carolina; dry winter climate; dry, sandy soil. Address J. C. STANLEY, until Oct. 15, Newburyport, Mass.; after that date, Southern Pines, North Carolina.

FOR RENT
OFFICE FOR RENT, unfurnished, at 6 Madison st. Address T. E. Monitor Office, Orchestra bldg., Chicago.

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

PRICES FIGURED ON A WHOLESALE BASIS.

FRUIT—PRODUCE

Steamer Arrivals.

Steamer Ivernia from Liverpool.

Steamer Bostonian from Manchester and Liverpool.

Steamer Gloucester from Norfolk with 25 bags peanuts, 9 boxes grape fruit.

Steamer Chippewa from Jacksonville brought 10 crates pineapples, 197 boxes oranges.

Steamer Quantic from Philadelphia brought 50 bags beans.

Steamer Harvard brought 200 bags coconuts, 30 cases figs. The Yale brought 151 barrels grapes, 61 boxes oranges, 25 boxes macaroni. The H. M. Whitney brought 11 cases figs from New York.

Steamer Bunker Hill, from New York, brought 80 boxes grapefruit, 30 boxes oranges, 505 boxes macaroni, 99 bags peanuts, 26 crates pineapples.

The Norfolk steamer, due here tomorrow, has 20 bags beans, 250 bags peanuts.

The steamer Carpathia, from Mediterranean ports, arrived in New York today with 25,000 barrels grapes and 3075 boxes lemons.

Boston Receipts.

Apples 2057 barrels, cranberries 299 barrels, peaches 416 crates, Florida oranges 288 boxes, California oranges 1590 boxes, coconuts 290 bags, California deciduous fruit 6 cns, pineapples 74 crates, grapes 151 barrels, 39,038 baskets, 6149 carriers, raisins 800 boxes, figs 41 packages, peanuts 124 bags, potatoes 22,573 bushels, sweet potatoes 602 barrels, onions 300 bushels, beans 4113 bushels.

New York Fruit News.

Sale Wednesday—Eleven cars California oranges. Market ruled about 10c higher. About 8700 boxes Palermo lemons per various steamers sold. The fruit was very good for quality for so late in the year, but was more or less undersized. There was a better demand than for some time and the market was very active and prices ruled higher on all grades and sizes. First choice 300s \$4.37 1/2@4.87 1/2, 300s \$2.75@3, second choice \$4.12 1/2@4.37 1/2, 300s \$2.50@2.75. About 3600 barrels grapes per Oceania sold. Market was good and active. Fancy extra fancy stock \$4.12 1/2@5.50, ordinary to extra choice, \$3.75@4.37 1/2, some waxy lots, common stock \$3.05@3.12 1/2. There are offered today about 1000 boxes Maori lemons.

Boston Prices.

Flour—Quiet and firmer; mill shipments, spring patents \$5.60@6.10, clear \$4.60@5.10, winter patents \$5.50@6.15, straight \$5.40@6, clear \$5.25@5.75, Kansas patents in June \$5.15@5.75, rye flour \$4.10@4.40, Graham flour \$4.35@5.80.

Corn—Quiet and firm; car lots on spot, No. 2 yellow 71 1/2@72 1/2, steamer yellow 71@71 1/2, No. 3 yellow 70 1/2@71, to ship from the West all rail, No. 2 yellow 71@71 1/2, No. 3 yellow 70 1/2@71, lake and rail shipments 1c per bushel less.

Oats—Quiet and firm; car lots on spot No. 1 clipped white 48 1/2@49, No. 2 47 1/2@48, No. 3 46 1/2@47, rejected white 45 1/2@46, to ship from the West 34 to 36 pounds white 46@46 1/2, 36 to 38 pounds 47@47 1/2, 38 to 40 pounds 47 1/2@48, 40 to 42 pounds 48 1/2@49, barley mixtures 45@45 1/2.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Bag cornmeal \$1.35@1.37, granulated cornmeal \$3.65@3.80 per barrel, bolted \$3.53@3.70, oatmeal rolled \$4.70@5, cut and ground \$5.20@5.50.

Milled—Dull and steady; to ship from the mills, spring bran \$24@24.50, winter bran \$24.25@24.75, middling \$24@25, mixed feed \$25@27.75, red dog \$31.75@32, cottonseed meal \$32.50@32.75, glu-

APARTMENTS TO LET

Riverbank Court

Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge

To sublet for balance of lease to Sept. 1st, 1910 a lower suite, 3 rooms and bath, west side. Apply at Suite 419 or office Riverbank Court.

SUITES

For lease in Cambridge in a strictly up-to-date apartment house, one of 8 rooms and bath, and one of two rooms and bath. Steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor service. Apply to W. G. CUTTER & SONS, 15 State st., Boston, or janitor, 1800 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge.

ROOM AND BOARD

BACK BAY, 199 St. Botolph st.—House thoroughly renovated; rooms newly furnished; choice of 6 rooms; con. h. w.; tel.

BACK BAY, 43 St. Botolph st.—Beautifully fur. rooms in a newly furnished and strictly first-class house; con. h. w.; tel.

BACK BAY, 162 St. Botolph st.—Newly fur. house; choice of 5 side and sq. rooms; open plumbing; con. h. w.; 2 baths; tel.

NEW YORK CITY, 352 West 57th st.—Several beautifully furnished rooms (bath connected), with or without board.

30 EAST 31ST ST., New York—Rooms single or en suite; excellent home cooking. MRS. D. E. TUTTILL.

9 NEWBURY ST.—Lovely furnished rooms; hot and cold water; open fireplaces, telephone.

105 GAINSBORO ST., suite 4—Two light rooms adjoining bath; con. hot water; tel.; private family.

CHOCOLATES

A TWO-POUND BOX OF DAGGETT'S delicious chocolates will be mailed to any address in the U. S. on receipt of \$1. lb. size 50c, half lb. 25c, sample 10c. F. L. DAGGETT CO., 35-36 Lewis Wharf, Boston.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS.

HAVE YOUR RUGS AND CARPETS PROPERLY AND THOROUGHLY REPAIRED, CLEANED AND STRAIGHTENED AT

ORIENTAL RUG & CARPET RENOVATING WORKS

The oldest firm in New England.

CHUTJIAN BROS., Proprietors.

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Established 1856.

CARPET BEATING.

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130 Kemble Street, Roxbury

Telephone Box 1071 and 1290.

Price Lists and Estimates Furnished.

M. A. CARDER.

PLUMBING, steam and gas fitting. 53 Norway st., Boston; tel. 222-3 B. H.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Ostrich Feathers

AND

Ladies' Untrimmed Hats

at Half Price

AT OUR WHOLESALE STORE.

406 Washington St., Room 7

MAXWELL

POPULAR PRICED MILLINERY.

A Full Line of

ST. 88 & 810 HATS

at all seasons of the year.

507 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

FLORISTS

WE TELEGRAPH

Orders for flowers to any part of the country, and this service has proved very satisfactory. F. W. FLETCHER, Auburn, Mass.; telephone.

INSTRUCTION

PRIVATE and class instruction in the cultivation of the speaking voice; delivery, articulation; preparation for public speaking. SUSAN BONA, 255 Fifth ave., New York.

EXPRESSION and training of speaking voice; lessons by experienced graduate. N. Y. N. 2, 203 Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

READINGS

REFINED young woman would like appointments reading by the hour. Address R. 501, Monitor office.

TRAVEL

Winter Travel Without Care

Italy, Riviera, Paris, Holland, England, 102 days. 925 TOUT COMPRIIS. Party limited to 8. Sail Jan. 15, 1910. Exclusively first class. TRAVELERS READY. THE HONHEUR TOURS. Address C. F. WHEELER, Mount Vernon, Mass.

RESTAURANTS

South Station Restaurant

ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences. COOPER, LOWELL CO., Proprietors.

ARCHITECTS

R. T. C. JACKSON, ARCHITECT.

Full River, Mass.

Conferences given with Building Committees in the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE

PRIVATE sale of household effects, including couches, dressers, chairs, etc. 6 Westland ave., Suite 4.

TYPEWRITERS

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS, all makes, \$15 up; liberal terms; rentals \$2 up. OFFICE APPLANCE CO., 15 State st., Boston.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Ladies to canvass and demonstrate toilet goods (C. W. Brand); sample free. SMARDON NOVELTY CO., 104 Hanover st., Boston, Mass.

YOUNG lady (about 20) to assist mechanical drawing; good penman; 40 weeks to start; call. FRANCIS, 303 W. 11th st., New York City.

GOVERNNESS to teach French or German (French preferred) and take entire charge of child of 5 years. GRACE SETON, Cox Co., Conn.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—Agents; household novelties of all kinds; write for terms. SMARDON NOVELTY CO., 104 Hanover st., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A SUCCESSFUL TRAVELING SALESMAN, thoroughly versed in merchandising, both buying and selling, is open for position as salesman, purchasing agent or sales manager; New England preferred; I can produce results. 2 489, Monitor Office.

WANTED—By young man, 25, married, honest, reliable and refined, situation as chauffeur with private family; starting in Boston. Address W. 278, Monitor office.

WANTED—Position as companion by capable, refined, musical young lady. Address A. 274, Monitor office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

COOKS, second girls, nursery maids, housemaids furnished city and suburbs. NORTH SHORE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 269 No. State st., Chicago.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—A ruby ring, possibly on Huron av. car leaving Harvard sq. about 1:30 p. m., Oct. 7. Liberal reward paid finder on returning same to 53 State st., room 701.

LAWYERS

CHARLES G. BALDWIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law. 304-5 Piper Building, Baltimore.

VIRGIL H. CLYMER, Attorney and Counselor at Law. 709-713 Onondaga Bank Building, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor. 213 La Salle Street, Chicago.

L. FRANK BROWN, Pioneer Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Seattle, Wash. 418 Burke Bldg.

OLIVER C. MCGILVER, General Practice. Depositions taken.

DENTISTRY

DR. B. N. POWELL, DENTIST.

Rooms 301-318, 101 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. Phone 4308-2 Main. Appointments given at residence, 304 Seaver st., cor. Blue Hill ave., Roxbury.

CLOTHING

WANTED—Cast-off clothing, all kinds; ladies', gents' and children's; also furs; other personal property, jewelry, old gold, silver, antiques; will call, pay cash. M. DEERHOFF, 195 Pleasant st.; tel. 2631-2 Ove.

WE MAKE a specialty of buying gents' cast-off clothing only; therefore can pay from \$1 to \$2 more on garments than other dealers; send postal, will call. CHESTER & MARKS, 30 Dudley st.; tel. 1008-2 Bve.

MACHINERY

SAVES AND MACHINERY

moved promptly by YOUNG, SMITH & HOPKINS, 871 Atlantic ave.

MISCELLANEOUS

Carbon Bridge Paint

The statement that our Carbon Bridge Paint is unequaled for the best paint to be used on all kinds of structural iron work or wooden bridges, iron buildings of all descriptions, is one statement that our patrons can depend upon, and will verify after a thorough trial. Write for particulars. Price 30 cents per gal. in bbls. ADA PAINT CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

What Other Editors Are Saying

The ownership of the territory surrounding the north pole since the announced discovery of the apex of the world by two American explorers is occupying the attention of many editorial writers of the United States. The following extracts from The Christian Science Monitor's exchanges give an idea of the general trend of the newspaper discussion:

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER—Mean-while we have an idea that your good old Uncle Samuel will annex all the glory that goes with the north pole whether he annexes the territory, erects a wireless station and sends a Governor up there or not. We are not likely to go in for physical possession and floating fortifications just yet.

DENVER REPUBLICAN—The open sea belongs to all nations, and neither Canada nor Great Britain, nor, for that matter, the United States, can claim dominion over that part of it which rolls over the north pole bearing its covering of impenetrable ice.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN—There need be no quarrel over the possession of the north pole. The matter of ownership is a simple one. We saw it first.

TORONTO MAIL AND EMPIRE—Cook and Peary, with a degree of assurance that is characteristic of men of their class, "have taken possession" of the pole in behalf of their own country, and now pretend that it is United States property.

LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN—The rule of "findings-keepings" applies only if the finder keeps. In the case of the north pole nothing has been done to keep it, and what is even more to the purpose it is not located on any land.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—The yardstick of international law is applied

in an interesting way to the controversy over the ownership of the north pole by Herreshoff Bartlett. He makes a splendid legal analysis of the case and shows that the pole, though discovered by Americans, is no man's land, for there is no land there.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL—If there is anything at the doubly discovered north pole that is worth having Uncle Sam's claim on it is paramount. When we talk of "our new possessions" hereafter the phrase reasonably includes the 30,000 square miles of ice around the pole. No one is likely to try to take it away from us, for it is not habitable even for polar bears.

BOSTON GLOBE—Whether Peary or Cook discovered the north pole, Uncle Sam owns it. There can be no dispute about that. Even if our flag has floated away to the south, and even if the initials "U. S." carved in the polar ice have been obliterated by the spring thaw, our claim to the tip top of the earth is so well founded that no one would think of ignoring or disputing it.

DETROIT FREE PRESS—We may believe that the United States is competent to assert possession of the circumpolar ocean crust by right of discovery and not only of the identical mobile ocean crust that happened to be present when the claim by discovery is asserted, but of the crust which, through the motions of currents, may subsequently be substituted for it.

NEW YORK PUBLIC ADMITTED TO HEARINGS ON CITY BUDGET

NEW YORK—The general public will today be admitted to the municipal budget hearings at city hall for the first time.

It is said that if the objections by taxpayers to the \$175,000,000 budget are logical and sound the mayor and other members of the board of estimate will not hesitate to reduce any appropriation to which exception is taken. The board will hear from civic organizations, which have signified their intention of appearing.

The following is a statement of the appropriations received by the various boroughs this year and what they are asking for next year:

	1909.	1910.
Manhattan	\$2,697,868.62	\$3,024,581.25
Brooklyn	2,337,421.44	2,569,836.36
Bronx	1,289,928.88	1,665,585.05
Queens	1,327,307.18	1,500,000.00
Richmond	776,069.60	932,588.75

The finance department received \$1,489,000 in 1909 and this year asks for an appropriation of \$1,527,640.

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

STOCK MARKET CONTINUES IN NARROW RANGE

Most Interest Is Centered in Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Which Is Largely Dealt in on the New York Exchange

COTTON YARN IS UP

A strong tone was in evidence in the New York market this morning but the improvement was of short duration. It was not long until the buying was satisfied and prices again yielded. In spots some firmness was shown and for a time a good deal of irregularity was manifested.

Considerable interest was displayed in Missouri, Kansas & Texas. There were many reports in circulation regarding this property and that there was truth in some of them was evidenced by the statement given out at Edwin Hawley's office to the effect that a large interest in the road had been purchased by Edwin Hawley and B. Yankum and which, in connection with that of Speyer & Co., will give the property much advantage in traffic.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas opened up 1/4 at 45 1/2 and after selling above 44 dropped back to 44 1/2 and recovered later. New York Central was up 1/4 at the opening at 136, but soon declined about 1 1/2. U. S. Steel and Union Pacific held up well and contributed much to the support of the market during the forenoon when it showed symptoms of breaking. Union Pacific opened up 1/4 at 202 1/2, advanced a point and receded a small fraction. Steel at 87 1/2 was up 1/4 at the opening. It sold up to 88 1/2 during the early sales, declined fractionally and again advanced. Reading opened at 102 1/2, an advance of 1/4 over last night's closing price, and after dropping to 101 1/2 again advanced above 102. The general market was rather heavy.

New England Cotton Yarn was in the limelight again today on the local exchange. It opened off 1/4 at 121, and after receding to 120, jumped to 124 on a limited number of transactions. Cotton Range was up 1/4 at the opening at 79 1/2, but declined fractionally. United Fruit was off 1/4 at 100 1/2, and rose to 102. The rights held around 14 1/2 to 14 3/4. American Telephone & Telegraph was steady around 142. Isle Royale opened at 23 1/4 and went to 25 1/4.

During the afternoon the market became dull. Steel, after receding fractionally, sold above 80. Amalgamated Copper was holding its own around 79 1/4. A fractional gain was made by New England Cotton Yarn on the local board. Isle Royale advanced a good fraction further on favorable reports from the property.

TELEPHONE DOING A GOOD BUSINESS

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reports earnings for September. Total earnings \$1,605,123, increase \$331,219; net earnings \$1,402,009, increase \$300,846; balance \$803,441, increase \$416,412.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reports earnings of the Associated Bell Operating Companies in the United States (not including long distance lines of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.) for August: Gross earnings \$1,307,787,483, increase \$120,687; balance \$2,531,924, increase \$207,608.

The Associated Bell Operating Companies in the United States report earnings for eight months ending Aug. 31: Gross earnings \$8,827,114, increase \$6,104,080; net earnings \$2,083,739, increase \$908,001; balance \$19,552,454, increase \$1,580,968.

DIVIDENDS

The Homestake Mining Company has declared the usual monthly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Oct. 25.

The directors of the H. C. Worthington Steam Pump Company have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1.

Directors of Sears, Roebuck & Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock. This is an increase of 1/2 of 1 per cent and places the issue on a 6 per cent per annum basis. The previous dividend was 1 per cent on Aug. 15 last. The dividend is payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

The Pacific Coast Company declared dividends of 1 1/2 per cent each on its second preferred and common stocks, placing each issue on a 5 per cent per annum basis. The previous dividends on these issues were 1 per cent on Aug. 1 last. The company also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its first preferred stock. The above dividends are payable Nov. 1.

MICHIGAN TELEPHONE REPORT

The Michigan State Telephone Company reports for the seven months ended July 31: Gross earnings, \$2,102,114; operating, general and maintenance expenses, \$1,387,864; net earnings, \$714,250; interest, rentals, etc., \$467,310; balance \$246,940; dividend, \$131,773; surplus, \$115,167.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Ame. Tobacco	19 1/4	80	73 1/2	79 3/4
Am. Beet Sugar	47 1/4	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Am. Car & Found.	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	74	74 1/4	74	74 1/4
Am. Locomotive	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Am. Smelt & Ref.	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2	111 3/4
Am. St. P. New	141 1/2	142 1/4	141 1/2	142 1/4
Am. Tel. & Tel.	141 1/2	142 1/4	141 1/2	142 1/4
Am. Zinc	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 3/4
Atchafalpa	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Balt. & Ohio	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/2	78 3/4
Canadian Pacific	125 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/2	125 3/4
Central Leather	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 3/4
Ches. & Ohio	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 3/4
Chl. & Alton	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/2	67 3/4
Col. Fuel & Iron	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
Con. Gas	142 1/2	142 3/4	142 1/2	142 3/4
Corn Products	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Corn Prods. pf.	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 3/4
Del. & Hudson	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/2	85 3/4
Den. & Rio Grande	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
Erie	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Gen. Elec.	150 1/2	151	150 1/2	151
Illinois Central	150 1/2	151	150 1/2	151
Inter-Met. pf.	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 3/4
Kansas City S. & W.	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
Kansas & Texas	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 3/4
Louis & Nash	151 1/2	151 3/4	151 1/2	151 3/4
Missouri Pacific	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/2	67 3/4
National Lead	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/2	87 3/4
N. Y. C. & H. R.	136 1/2	136 3/4	136 1/2	136 3/4
Nor. & Western	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
Northern Pacific	151 1/2	151 3/4	151 1/2	151 3/4
Northern Pac. pf.	188 1/2	188 3/4	188 1/2	188 3/4
Ontario & Western	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Pac. T. & N.	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/2	52 3/4
Pennsylvania	146 1/2	146 3/4	146 1/2	146 3/4
People's Gas	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/2	114 3/4
Pressed Steel Car	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4
Reading	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Republic Steel	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4
Rock Island	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 3/4
Rock Island pf.	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/2	74 3/4
Sloss-Shef. S. & L.	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 3/4
Southern Pacific	128 1/2	128 3/4	128 1/2	128 3/4
Southern Ry.	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4
St. Paul	158 1/2	158 3/4	158 1/2	158 3/4
Third Ave.	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 3/4
Twin City Rap. Tr.	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2	109 3/4
Union Pacific	202 1/2	202 3/4	202 1/2	202 3/4
U. S. Rubber	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
U. S. Steel	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/2	87 3/4
U. S. Steel pf.	127 1/2	127 3/4	127 1/2	127 3/4
Wabash	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Western Union	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/2	78 3/4
Westinghouse	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/2	85 3/4
Wisconsin Central	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4

BONDS

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Am. T. & T. Co.	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 3/4
Atchafalpa	119 1/2	119 3/4	119 1/2	119 3/4
Atchafalpa gen. 4s.	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio 4s.	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4
Balt. & O. R. G. 4s.	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 3/4
Inter-Met. 4 1/2s.	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/2	87 3/4
Japan 4 1/2s.	166 1/2	166 3/4	166 1/2	166 3/4
Japan 4 1/2s. new	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
N. Y. C. & H. R. 4s.	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
N. Y. C. & H. R. 4 1/2s.	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/2	108 3/4
N. Y. H. & H. 4 1/2s.	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/2	108 3/4
Gen. Elec. 4 1/2s.	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Gen. Elec. 4 1/2s. new	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 3/4
Rock Island 4s.	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
Rock Island 4 1/2s.	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 3/4
Union Pacific 4s.	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 3/4
U. S. Steel 4s.	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 3/4
U. S. Steel 4 1/2s.	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/2	72 3/4
Wabash 4s.	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 3/4

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Registered	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 3/4
do coupon	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 3/4
5s registered	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
do coupon	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
4s registered	116 1/2	116 3/4	116 1/2	116 3/4
do coupon	116 1/2	116 3/4	116 1/2	116 3/4
Panama 2 1/2s.	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
Panama 1935s	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
Dist. Col. 3 1/2s.	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4

SHIPPING NEWS

The enormous cargo which goes out tomorrow on the Wilson & Furness-Leyland line steamship Anglian is today almost all stowed in the enormous holds of the big vessel which sails at 11:30 a. m. Friday for London. The freight will amount to more than 2000 tons, including 96,000 bushels of wheat, 1100 tons of flour, 200 tons of provisions, 100 tons of lumber, two carloads of apples and 653 head of cattle.

The following arrivals were at T wharf this morning with fares indicated in pounds: Minnie 2500, Thomas S. Gorton 54,000, Emilia Enos 12,000, Hope 40,500, Rose Dorothea 32,000, Manomet 23,000, Clara G. Silva 46,000, Little Fannie 5400, Matchless 40,000.

Dealers' prices at T wharf this morning were as follows per hundredweight: Haddock \$1.25 @ 2, large cod \$3.25, small cod \$1.75 @ 2, hake \$5 @ 95c, pollock \$5 @ 95c.

The White Star liner Cymric, Captain Mathias, according to a wireless received this morning, was 480 miles east of Boston at 6 a. m. today. This should bring her to her dock at Charlestown early Saturday morning, or possibly late Friday.

STEAMER ARRIVALS

SABLE ISLAND—Steamer Pennsylvanian, Hamburg for New York, was 661 miles east of Sandy Hook at 10:35 a. m. Dock about 11:30 a. m. Friday.

NEW YORK—Arrived, steamer Carpathia, Trieste.

CAPE RACE, N. F.—Steamer Caronia, Liverpool for New York, was in wireless communication with this station at 4 a. m. today. No distance given.

NEW YORK—Steamer Deutschland, Hamburg, reported by wireless. Probably dock about 4 p. m.

BUSINESS GROWS BUT PROFITS ARE SOMEWHAT REDUCED

Lower Prices for Service Reflected in Report of Edison Electric Illuminating Company for Fiscal Year.

FUTURE IS BRIGHT

It is evident from the annual report of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston for the year ended June 30, 1909, that with a reduction in price from 15 cents to 12 cents per kilowatt hour it was impossible to show the earnings in keeping with those of the past few years.

The last reduction in price went into effect July 1, 1908, and at that time it was confidently expected that the direct result would be an increased business. This proved true to some extent, but the increase was not sufficient to offset the effects of the depression, and the result was that gross earnings did not come up to the mark hoped for by the management. One good effect of the reduction, however, was that many who had formerly used gas, were induced to install electricity, and it is from an increase in new customers that the management finally looks for greater gross earnings.

The improvements in the manufacture and the reduction in the cost of the Tungsten lamps have aided the company in broadening the market for electricity, and the increasing introduction of these lamps is expected to make electricity more popular than it has been and place it in a leading position.

In the last few years the business of the company has shown a steady and consistent growth. In 1903 gross earnings totaled about \$2,607,000, while for the last four years they have been above the \$4,000,000 mark. Net earnings, too, have increased steadily, and despite the fact that there have been reductions in the price from 18 cents to 12 cents per kilowatt hour in the last four years the per cent earned on the stock has averaged better than 11 per cent.

The record of the company in gross earnings, net earnings and per cent earned since 1903 is shown in the following table:

	Gross.	Net.	Per cent.
1903	\$2,607,000	\$1,419,205	54.5
1904	3,225,250	1,606,521	49.8
1905	4,020,020	1,992,302	49.6
1906	3,780,911	1,419,083	37.5
1907	3,340,027	1,239,206	37.1
1908	3,125,516	1,153,221	36.9
1909	2,667,808	1,017,225	38.1

That the incandescent lamps are becoming popular and are lamps the reverse is shown from the figures of the company for the past five years. In the fiscal year 1909 there were over 1,000,000 incandescent lamps connected, while the number of arc lamps has been gradually reduced. Perhaps the most even growth has been recorded in the number of motors connected, the average horsepower increasing about 5000 annually.

We give the figures below:

	Lamps connected.	Motors connected.	Arc horsepower.
1903	1,040,613	9,282	41,065
1904	938,670	9,867	39,122
1905	863,313	10,339	35,075
1906	788,500	10,534	30,121
1907	708,384	10,192	29,110

During the year the company purchased the electric properties in Newton, Chelsea, Watertown, Brookline, Brighton and Waltham. A contract was also made with the subsidiary companies of the Boston Suburban Electric Company to furnish for a term of years all the electricity needed in the operation of their street railroads.

Through these purchases and the above contract the earnings of the Edison Company will be increased about \$600,000, and will allow the company to reduce its retail price of electricity from 12 cents to 11 cents on Jan. 1, 1910. The vote of the stockholders approving the issue of approximately 20,000 additional shares of capital stock will give the company about \$4,250,000, which is sufficient to pay for electrical properties recently purchased, cancel all outstanding debts and leave a balance in the treasury. Returns for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1910 show an increase in business of 20 per cent, and it is expected that this good record will be improved.

MARKET NEWS

The annual report of the Allis-Chalmers Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, shows profits on operations of \$1,800,000, and a deficit, after making provision for maintenance, depreciation, interest charge of \$135,431. The company's total surplus at the close of the year was \$521,420.

Harvests in France and in Germany are exceeding expectations; there is an average wheat crop in Russia, but yield of rye in that country is meager. Corn in southern Europe unsatisfactory. Good reports from Argentina and Canada.

The Brussels correspondent of the London Telegraph says that Germany has entrusted to an Antwerp syndicate the sale of all rough diamonds discovered in German Southwest Africa. It has decided not to compete with the British diamond firms in South Africa adopting the system of limited production. Thus the dreaded slump in the price of diamonds will be averted.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

MINING.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	
Adventure	6	6	6	
Albion	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	
Arizona Commercial	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	
Atlantic	10 1/2	11 1/4	10 1/2	
Bonanza	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	
Butte Coalition	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	
Calumet & Arizona	100	100	100	100
Calumet & Hecla	640	640	640	640
Centennial	77 1/2	78 3/4	77 1/2	
Copper Range	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	
Franklin	16	16 1/2	16	
Greene-Cannara	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	
La Salle	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	
Mayflower	65 1/2	65 3/4	60 1/2	
Michigan	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	
Mohawk	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/2	
Nevada Cons.	23 1/2	24 3/4	23 1/2	
North Butte	58 1/2	59 3/4	58 1/2	
Old Dominion	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	
Oscoda	156 1/2	156 3/4	156 1/2	156 1/2
Parrot	30	30 3/4	30	
Shannon	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	
Superior Copper	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2	
Tennessee	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/2	
Trinity	11	11	11	
United Copper pf	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	
Utah Copper Co.	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	
Windsor	2	2	2	

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

"In the Love of Nature"

Among recent tokens of progress is the tendency of families to seek the same home summer by summer, even if their winters are spent in a more nomadic search for pleasure or in chasing the newest improvements from flat to flat in city apartment houses. Many families who once would have chosen a few weeks at a new and crowded "resort" each summer now find their pleasure in owning a place of their own, whether a shack or a princely bungalow or just a plain cottage home. The landscape and nature's closer friendliness become theirs, something to go back to with

Three Autobiographers

Speaking of autobiographies Harpers says: "One of the most charming in this involuntary humanness is the brief, too brief, autobiography of the great Jonathan Edwards, the mighty theologian who first gave our poor American provincial world-standing, and did for us in one way almost as much as Franklin in another. Edwards' sketch of his own life is very slight, and Franklin's is more lamentably slight. Yet Franklin's is one of the greatest autobiographies in literature, and towers over other autobiographies as Franklin towered over other men. It is about as long as Goethe's autobiography, and goes about as far as that in the story of the author's life. In a region of literature rich in masterpieces they remain alike monumental, and exalt forever the memories of geniuses equally great; for the sage whose make was pure prose was not inferior to the sage whose make was poetry and prose a good deal mixed."

Lessons From Ruins

The ruins of a medieval castle are not without their lesson to humanity. They are the writing on the wall of progress recording, in unmistakable words, the Mene Mene Te-ei Upharsin of the feudal system. Still, if their dungeons are open to the skies, their courtyards grass grown, their window tracery the frame of nothing but the distant landscape, and their sally ports little more than dark caverns in the long stretch of ivy-clad bastion and wall, they remain, none the less, an indication of the strength and determination of their builders, in the days when the world was still governed by the simple plan "That they should take who have the power, And they should keep who can."

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THE HOME FORUM

Some Summer Towns of France



TYPICAL FRENCH COAST VILLAGE.
The watering place in Veules-les-Roses, a seaside town of France.

Veules-les-Roses, which became famous as a resort through the residence of Victor Hugo, borrows its name from the limpid stream that runs through the town and from the profusion of roses that clamber over the houses. Not only roses are trained to cover facades and side walls, but pear and peach trees. This latter custom has been imported from England, where the first fruit trees were made to grow against the walls of Hampton Court Palace by Henry VIII's famous gardener.

Alphonse Kaer and Judith Gautier, the daughter of Theophile Gautier, are other celebrities who have stood sponsor for two seaside villages now the most aristocratic resorts of the coast, Etretat and Dinard. It was, thanks to Madame Gautier's liberal hospitality at St. Enogat, that Dinard, near by, became known to the literary and artistic world. Two American painters, John Sargent and Alexander Harrison, were frequent guests at her home, the "Field of Beids," so christened after a scene in one of the Wagnerian operas. Now Dinard is the Newport of France—a resort of villas overlooking a tiny bay and the rugged sweep of the coast line.

The history of most of the summer resorts here is the same—Trouville, the Atlantic City of France; Saint Valéry-en-Caux and Treport sprang from tiny clusters of one-storied fishing huts, which have since been overtopped by large hotels and villas. Two watering places, however, cannot look back upon such picturesque though modest origins. St. Adresse, near Le Havre, is a town of gay but insubstantial-looking cottages,

which were put up wholesale by M. Dufray, the French multimillionaire of dry goods fame, who some years ago sought to divert the stream of fashion from the neighboring Trouville to the town of his own making.

Another mushroom resort is Paris-Plage, near Boulogne, which boasts of one of the finest beaches and golf links on the coast. In spite of its natural advantages, French society folk have never gone there, so its population is drawn from the bourgeois class. On the other hand, its pine forest, its sand dunes and magnificent bathing have been thoroughly appreciated by English visitors, who hold important tennis tournaments there and who have put up an entire settlement of comfortable Indian bungalows. Lord Balfour is a familiar figure on the golf course.

Agassiz, the oldest land in the world, stretching across Canada, north of the St. Lawrence, and ending in the regions about the source of the Mississippi, is a range of low granite hills called the Laurentian Highlands. These hills, according to Charles D. Stewart in the September Atlantic, are really mountains that are almost worn out, for they are the oldest land in America and, according to Agassiz, the oldest in the world. In the days when there was nothing but water on the face of the globe, these mountains came up—a long island of primitive rock with universal ocean chafing against its shores. None of the other continents had put in their appearance at the time America was thus looking up. The United States began to come to light by the gradual uplifting of this land to the north and the appearance of the tops of the Alleghenies, which were the next in order. Later the Rockies started up.

We are all sculptors and painters. Any nobleness begins at once to refine a man's features, any meanness or sensuality to imbrute them.—Thoreau.

THE RIGHT OF WAY

Since "no man can serve two masters," the query must sooner or later be answered by every human being, Which shall have the right of way in my consciousness, good or evil, the right or the wrong thought? The superficial thinker might reply that he reserves the privilege of thinking such thoughts as he chooses, whether classified as good, bad or indifferent. He would probably argue just as much for the evil or wrong thought as he would for the good. And why? Simply because he has not been taught to separate the tares from the wheat, but instead to accept the evidence before the so-called material senses, which invariably give to evil the right of way over the good. He has not been taught that this universe of ours is a thought universe, and that good is its only intelligence, consequently that evil so-called can be only a senseless negation. The right to "judge," think, "according to the appearance" was not questioned. He was very likely informed at an early age that God had given him five physical senses, and that the knowledge obtained through these senses was calculated to make him wise and happy.

If these senses should suggest to him that he was sick, he would conclude that it must be true, and that it was therefore perfectly natural and lawful for him to think that he was sick. He was probably taught also to consult at such times with a matter physician, one who believed the testimony of his own senses, and who would employ methods suggested by these same so-called senses. He no doubt grew up to believe that matter was the cause of his sickness and that matter could be relied upon to cure it. Under this training he spent a great deal of time thinking that there was something the matter with him. It was a question of matter from start to finish. If asked to tell what mind is, he would undoubtedly have said that it was an inhabitant of the brain, that it animated the so-called gray matter, and that this matter was the seat of man's thinking capacity. He would have said that it was just as capable of thinking evil thoughts as good, just as liable to think sickness as health, and sin as holiness, that it could think hate one moment and think love the next. He had probably never heard very much about the Mind that was with Christ Jesus. This was looked upon as something supernatural, intangible and impractical. To become "spiritually minded" was not deemed a needful accomplishment in this present world.

Is it any wonder that the "carnal mind" is opposed to the coming of Christ, Truth? To the coming of that idea or spiritual concept that is to reveal the reality and supremacy of good, and thereby to uncover the erroneous belief of any good, mind or intelligence apart from God? Is it strange that people, instructed along the lines of the so-called material senses which confessedly know nothing of spiritual truth, should say, "I do not believe in Christian Science?"

After a careful survey of the false education to which the mortal is subjected Paul made this comprehensive statement: "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God; for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." This so-called natural man presents the most unattractive aggregation of human beliefs that could possibly be imagined, and the coming of Christ, Truth, is the one great event that is to enter his dream life and save him from believing longer in that which is unlawful, unnatural and unreal. After the awakening from a false or mistaken sense of existence, his constant aim must be to give good the right of way at all times, having learned that evil has no claim upon God's man, no rights which he is bound to respect. He knows that evil thoughts have no legal or moral right to enter individual consciousness, and that he must now stand guard and allow good only to find expression.

In this way he is constantly binding the "tares (evil thoughts) in bundles to burn them" in the consuming fire of divine Love which "thinketh no evil," and gathering the wheat (good thoughts) into the Father's storehouse. This mental severing of "the wicked from among the just" thoughts Jesus makes clear to his followers in the parable of the net cast into the sea: "Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind; which, when it was full, they drew to shore, and sat down, and gathered the good into vessels, but cast the bad away." This parable leaves the Christian Scientist in no doubt as to the mental work

confronting him. A consciousness filled with "every kind" of thoughts cannot gain entrance into the heavenly kingdom. One must begin the great work of eliminating from consciousness here and now every thought that has no right of way in the spiritual kingdom, else he will not be prepared to recognize the spiritual kingdom in a so-called hereafter. "Blessed are the pure in heart (thought): for they shall see God," said Jesus. He well knew that "from within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders, thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness: All these evil things (thoughts) come from within, and defile the man."

When such thoughts are entertained they are given the right of way, and in human belief these thoughts (illusions, every one of them) seem just as tangible and real as the good thoughts. Their seeming influence for evil is felt only upon the plane of unenlightened human belief; hence the need of purification of thought in order that erroneous human belief may be supplanted by spiritual knowing or understanding, which has nothing in common with sensual or material thinking. Only as thought is lifted up, purified, to the point where matter is given neither entity nor power for good or for evil, is one, in a position of mental safety. If erroneous or evil thoughts have the right of way in his own consciousness these act as a loadstone for the kindred thoughts and beliefs of others. When he learns the truth about God, man, and the universe as these are explained in "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy, and meekly and reverently strives to give good the right of way in thought, word and act, he can say with the great Teacher of right thinking, The prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me."

When professing Christians in all denominations will let down the bars of sectarian and factional differences and enter upon the great work of Christian healing as enjoined by Christ Jesus, and made plain to this age in Christian Science, good will have the right of way, the brotherhood of man will be established, and the kingdom of heaven reign on earth.

Her Reason

The Providence Journal puts it to us very directly in the following paragraph, saying at the close, "What do you think about it?"

Superficialists throughout the country are not pleased with Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Chicago's superintendent of schools, who by virtue of her office was invited to the luncheon which the Commercial Club gave to President Taft. When the fact that Mrs. Young had been asked became known, suffragists from various parts of the country wrote her in congratulation, saying that "it will be a great day for the American women."

"I am not going," Mrs. Young wrote back. "It is a man's organization entertaining a man, and I am not going to thrust myself in."

Reputation is for time, character is for eternity.—J. B. Gough.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

This newspaper is a member of the United Press Associations and The Associated Press and receives the full news report of each association.

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, October 14, 1909.

The Meeting of the Presidents

It is evident from the preparations making on both sides of the Rio Grande that the governments of Mexico and the United States are very desirous of impressing upon each other the importance that they properly attach to the meeting between the presidents of the two republics at El Paso and Ciudad Juarez next Saturday. The meeting will consist of two visits, one on American, the other on Mexican soil. They are to be purely visits of courtesy, yet they cannot be divested altogether of official significance any more than they can be prevented from having international results.

Every detail of the meeting is being attended to with punctilious regard for international politeness. For example, the matter of placing the American and Mexican soldiery taking part in the affair has been a subject of grave consideration in the Mexican ministry of foreign affairs and in our state department, and it is pleasant to be informed that an arrangement that promises to be mutually satisfactory has been agreed to.

There lies between the two republics a strip of disputed territory called the Chemizal, over which both presidents must pass on their reciprocal visits. A preponderance of either American or Mexican representation on this territory might give offense. The diplomats of both countries, therefore, have been striving to arrange matters with due regard for international good taste, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mariscal, who was entrusted with the duty, has issued a statement in relation to the matter. According to this, when President Diaz crosses over the Rio Grande bridge, directly on the other side of which lies the Chemizal, he will find a double column of American infantry lined up at attention to receive him. These will form a double line through which he will pass until outside of the disputed territory. He will leave all of his own troops at the Rio Grande bridge except twenty members of the Estado Mayor, who will escort him through the column of American infantry and into American territory.

It is perhaps well that these and numerous other little details that at a superficial glance may seem trivial shall be attended to, for the main thing is that this meeting shall result in the promotion of good will between the peoples whom Presidents Taft and Diaz represent.

The performance of small acts of courtesy is not always so noticeable as the neglect of them. Between nations, as well as between individuals, the closest friendships are strengthened and often preserved by mutual regard for little attentions.

THE decision of Judge Windes of the circuit court of Cook county, Illinois, declaring the Chicago billboard ordinance to be invalid, is of interest to every community in the country, great or small, that is striving to regulate the erection of billboards and to put a stop to all manner of municipal disfigurement. The fault with the Chicago ordinance, in the court's view, was that it discriminated in favor of billboards erected along railroad rights of way, but the court held that certain of its provisions were reasonable and just, and that the city had a right to enact and to enforce them. The ordinance contained a section requiring that the bottom of billboards along the railroads should be three feet from the ground, but no restriction as to their height. In other parts of the city there is a restriction as to height. It is the opinion of the law department of the city that, having regard for the objections raised by Judge Windes, an ordinance may now be adopted that will be entirely legal and that will go far toward solving the billboard problem.

Two acts were passed by the last Legislature, it seems, for the purpose of assisting in the abatement of the billboard nuisance. One of these prohibits the erection of such structures within 200 feet of a boulevard, and under the act those boards existing when the law became effective must be removed within three months. This time has not yet expired. The other act gives cities the authority to prescribe the material and to regulate the construction and location of billboards, and also to license them. The city of Chicago, however, has been acting under its police powers heretofore, and following the hint given by Judge Windes there is no reason why it cannot frame a strong ordinance to supplement the work done by the Legislature.

This question cannot be regarded as one local to Chicago or to any other community. The regulation of billboards is a national problem and any measure devised anywhere that will restrict them to proper proportions and uses will be nationally applauded and copied.

Diamonds in Southwest Africa

BERNHARD DERNBURG, German colonial secretary, on his return from his American tour, will visit Liverpool at the invitation of the African Society and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. This invitation has given great satisfaction in Germany, where it is taken as a sign that British opinion on the German colonies has changed for the better. Not long ago, these possessions were regarded as of scant value, while today their development appears to arouse interest abroad. The inference would seem to be that the discovery of diamonds in German southwest Africa was largely responsible for the change, if change there was; but more especially for the invitation extended to the secretary. A great deal and much that is contradictory has been written about these diamond finds and the manner of their exploitation. Considerable doubt has been voiced all along in supposedly well-informed German circles; and again highly favorable reports have

been received from responsible sources. The fact is that the strict government supervision, established principally to keep away foreign capital and enterprise, has prevented accurate and reliable estimates from finding large publicity. The restrictions wisely or unwisely placed on the industry by the home government created considerable irritation among the Germans themselves, and smuggling is believed to have been much encouraged thereby.

However, that may be, the law is that all diamonds found on German territory must go to Germany, and the German government will regulate the output and fix the prices. Not long ago, Secretary Dernburg was quoted as saying that, notwithstanding advances made to him by the De Beers people of Kimberley, he had decided on German regulation because, from reports received, he was assured of being able to dictate to the British concern. This may be an exaggeration such as the secretary's fine enthusiasm is frequently credited with, but it is an undeniable fact that the De Beers company evinced sufficient interest in the finds to send one of its directors in a motor car from Kimberley to the German mines, across the least-settled part of South Africa, a distance of nearly 500 miles, for the purpose of investigating the finds and opening negotiations. What he saw induced him to take ship for Germany from Luederitz-Bucht without delay.

Some of the finds are reported near, and possibly on, the boundary between German and British South Africa. In that case, the British side is almost certain to come in for a share through discoveries there of similar formations, a development which would put an entirely new complexion on the matter. Liverpool may want to talk cotton to Secretary Dernburg, but leisure will doubtless be found to chat about diamonds.

The Ship Subsidy Movement

SENATOR ELKINS of West Virginia, who has just returned from Europe, is among the latest of prominent public men to declare in favor of the upbuilding of the American merchant marine by means of government aid. He favors a plan, however, that will doubtless strike many friends of the subsidy movement as just the thing to be avoided. His idea is that the government should grant a rebate of five per cent on dutiable goods brought into the country in American vessels. The objections to this are that it would have a tendency, if proposed at present, to revive the tariff agitation; that it would give further provocation to those who oppose the protective feature of our tariff system; that it would lead to all sorts of confusion in the management of our custom houses, and that it would be certain to invite retaliation on the part of foreign nations.

The subvention of mail-service vessels along the lines laid down by President Taft at Seattle, or, rather, as provided for in the measure that has been prepared for presentation at the coming session of Congress, seems to be at once the safest and easiest way of accomplishing the end in view.

Alexander Del Mar, president of the Latin American Chamber of Commerce, writing on the subject within the last few days, declares that there is but one remedy for the present deplorable condition of our shipping interests. This remedy, while in his judgment having many defects, is the one just alluded to. If we would have our commerce carried in American vessels, under the stars and stripes, we must offer inducements to capitalists to invest their money in American ships.

Senator Elkins is not alone, perhaps, in the belief that the rebate plan would be the better one. In this connection it should be said that every possible form of proposal with the view to governmental aid has been discussed by the Merchant Marine League, and out of them all the mail-ship subsidy proposition has been accepted as the best. Some of the other plans look very promising at first glance, but when closely examined it is seen that they would not work out successfully in actual practise.

IT MAY interest the country at large to learn that Boston at the present time is dependent upon New York for its beans.

THE statement that the American Indian population of the United States has increased by about 40,000 in the last two decades is creditable to the country, for the increase is mainly attributable to a more humane and a more intelligent treatment of the red man. At no time during all the history of our wardship over him have the conditions for his improvement been better than they are now. The present American Indian population of the United States is estimated at 300,000. We shall not have the detailed figures until the completion of the next census, but those available from an Indian census taken in 1904 are still of interest. The Indian population was then 274,706, and of this number 116,333 wore civilized dress, while 43,602 wore what is described as "a mixture of Indian and civilized clothing." This would indicate the extent to which the Indians were turning from their old vocations and avocations.

Commissioner Francis E. Leupp has made great progress in the matter of educating the Indian to the point where he can be self-supporting. For many years the government was content simply to support him in idleness. It was willing even to educate him to be a dependent. Millions were expended annually for the support of Indian schools, but until a more rational policy was adopted these millions, if not actually thrown away, were certainly unprofitably spent, save in a few conspicuous instances. The government at present carries on for the benefit of the Indians 116 boarding schools and 163 day schools.

In addition to educating the Indian—that is, giving him a schooling—under the present commissioner of Indian affairs great progress has been made in the matter of finding employment for the pupils. In some of the schools the pupils are now instructed in Indian handicraft, the designing of friezes, borders, rug patterns, etc., and in Indian art, in such a way as to make their knowledge of these things of practical account.

It must not be forgotten in this connection that there are five civilized Indian tribes, and that many Indians in the middle western and eastern states have long been self-supporting. The great body of the aborigines, however, have been in need of the better treatment that they are now receiving and that is being evidenced in their present improved physical and moral condition.

IN SETTING aside \$1,000,000 to promote the cause of universal peace, Edward Ginn has made a splendid be-Ginn-ing.

The City of Copper

THAT strange quest for a strange city in the desert has not come to an end because the American explorer did not find it on his first trip. Dow Covington tells the Egyptian press that he is more convinced than ever of the existence of an abandoned desert city of bronze, and that he is determined to find it, if need be by aeroplane. The explorer's narrative of his journey into the Libyan desert takes one into a region rarely traversed by white men, past unmapped oases, and notable because forbidden by "la haute politique"; that Mr. Covington should have been compelled to sign a solemn agreement, officially, before leaving Cairo, not to proceed west of the oasis of Siwa, conveys more mysterious romance even than that Bedouin report of a burnished city of copper, uninhabited but intact, in the midst of the desert, on the strength of which the American had set out.

The quest began on July 23, when the American and a friend left Cairo with a caravan of twelve pack camels and two riding camels in the direction of Siwa, the oasis of Jupiter Ammon. Their first stop was the ancient Makarios convent of Coptic monks; the second was a small oasis where they found an encampment of Bedouins; the third was made at Gara, a matter of five days' ride from Siwa, and an outpost of the Senoussi settlements. The rock of Gara, with its solid mass of sunbaked, salt-mud bricks, stands out aggressively symbolic of the bizarre Senoussi sect that has now for more than a generation wielded extraordinary power throughout north Africa by preaching and frequently enforcing a return to the primitive severity of Mohammed's teachings; so much so that it has become the acknowledged center of Pan-Islamism and is known to possess great stores of modern arms and ammunition ready for distribution among the Mohammedans of the Sahara and Soudan when the time is deemed ripe for freeing the Moslem world from Christian tutelage.

However, the Senoussi patriots extended the exquisite traditional hospitality of the Arab, and Sheikh Suleiman himself accompanied the explorers as far as an unmapped oasis—Tobogba, one day's journey from the supposed site of the marvelous city of copper. And here the guide on whom they had placed all their reliance failed them. His substitute led them to what might, by an oriental stretch of imagination, be taken for a mass of detached buildings fronted by statues. The prosaic American only saw a ridge and two rocks. Proceeding to the great oasis of Siwa, Mr. Covington, however, gathered fresh information of such a plausible nature, apparently, that the search will shortly be renewed. But one may believe him if he says that what caused him the greatest chagrin was the veto on proceeding west of Siwa. To find what was behind that veto would lead indeed to a burnished city, not abandoned but much alive—Pan-Islam's arsenal of the Senoussi.

Anent the Discovery of Australia

CLAIMS and discoveries have lately occupied public attention and Australia, too, has come into focus. What claims are there to the discovery of the antipodes? In the popular conception the discovery of Australia is associated with the landing of Captain Cook at Botany bay in the year 1769, and it is a fact that from him came the first reliable information concerning the east coast, which through him became the starting point of British settlement in the antipodes. But the question as to the white man who first set foot on Australian soil, as to the flag that was first planted there, cannot be answered in favor of the Anglo-Saxon.

That honor belongs to one of three nations—the Portuguese, the Spanish, the Dutch. Once Vasco da Gama had doubled the Cape of Good Hope the discovery of Western Australia was but a matter of time, and in 1566 Desleins' famous Dieppe map came out with the northwestern shores of the southern continent fairly accurately traced and studded with Portuguese flags pointing to Portuguese sovereignty. There are Portuguese and Dutch maps of the early sixteenth century that mark the western portion of the island continent "Terra Aurifera," showing that from its first discovery the presence of gold was at least suspected.

But while no great name of the Portuguese period is associated with Australia, it is the distinction of the Spaniard, Torres, first to have approached Australia from the Pacific. In 1606 he sailed through the strait that bears his name, on a quest ordered by the viceroy of Peru. The same year saw the beginning of the long series of explorations by the Dutch seafarers, including such brilliant names as Hartog and Tasman, justifying the name of New Holland bestowed on the southern continent. A continent it was known to be at a relatively early stage and Cornelius Wytfliet wrote in 1598 "The Australis Terra is the most southern of all lands and is separated from New Guinea by a narrow strait. It is ascertained to be of so great an extent that if it were thoroughly explored it would be regarded as a fifth part of the world."

It was toward the end of the Dutch period, in 1688, that the first Englishman landed on Australian soil. He was William Dampier, of Somerset, one of the most picturesque and daring figures of buccaneer days, a rover who sailed around the globe three times. After his exploits, which began when he was ten years old, had carried him from the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean across isthmian America, into the Pacific, thence around Cape Horn back into the West Indies, he repaired to Virginia and there joined another freebooter for the voyage around the world that made him famous. Doubling Cape Horn a second time, he crossed the Pacific to the East Indies and in 1688 visited the northwestern shores of Australia. Returning to England after many trading and pirating adventures on the coasts of China and India, he published in 1697 his "Voyage Around the World" that brought him the command of a government expedition, in the course of which he revisited Australia. If it is a curious detail that the name of the freebooter ultimately responsible for Dampier's first voyage to Australia was likewise Cook, it is certainly significant that Dampier, the forerunner of the antipodean Saxons, was braced to his task in American waters and that he made his starting point not England, but Virginia.

IN JUSTICE to the astronomers it should be said that while they were quite positive with regard to the return of Halley's comet they have ventured upon no conjectures as to where it has been since it was last visible from this planet.

AT FIRST sight the continuation school seems to be a good thing. And it gains strength from the fact that it has proved to be successful in Germany.